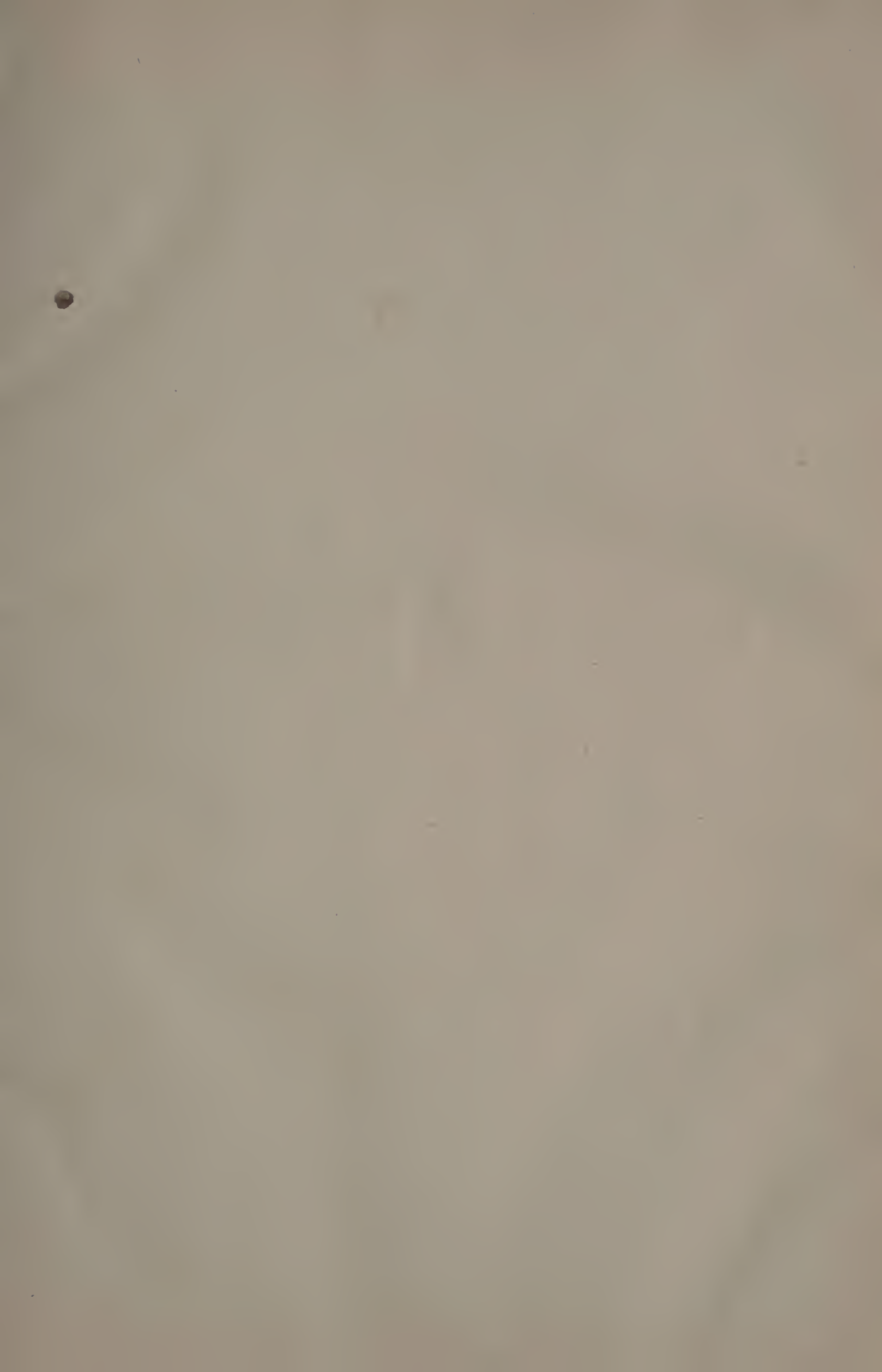


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SCHOOL AND FAMILY

HISTORY OF

Places & Objects

—OF—

GREAT HISTORICAL INTEREST THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD

—O—

PREPARED BY

A. H. McCLINTOCK,

TO ACCOMPANY McCLINTOCK & BARKER'S
PATENT STEREOSCOPIC OBJECT TEACHER.

PATENTED DEC. 1ST. 1874.

—O—

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS,
PIONEER PUBLISHING HOUSE.

1875.

ILLUSTRATED
SCHOOL AND FAMILY
History of Places & Objects

—OF—

GREAT HISTORICAL INTEREST THROUGHOUT
THE WORLD.

THE GRANDEST OBJECTS
IN NATURE AND ART ACCURATELY DESCRIBED AND
EXPLAINED, CALCULATED TO GIVE TO THE
PUPIL A CORRECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE
PLACES AND OBJECTS DESCRIBED.

PREPARED BY

A. H. MCCLINTOCK,

To accompany McClintock & Barker's Patent Stereoscopic
Object Teacher, Patented December 1, 1874, and to aid the
Youth in Schools, and in Families, in the Study of
Geography and History, by means of Stereo-
scopic Views.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS:
BARTER & SARGENT, PRINTERS.
1875.

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PREFACE.

It needs but few words to introduce this work. It has mostly been compiled from the most reliable books, with great care, so as to give an accurate knowledge of places. The writer has aimed to be simple, that youths of lower, as well as advanced classes, may understand its full meaning; clear, that no indistinct or erroneous impression may be conveyed; accurate in the recital of all the facts. It is hoped that the plan of the work will be approved by all interested in educational matters. While the account of particular places and scenes are kept distinct, the order of events throughout the whole is as far as can be preserved.

The object of this work is to give a clear and accurate knowledge of places and objects throughout the world, which is done by means of the stereoscope accompanying this descriptive work. The pupil is permitted to see a view of the natural object by the use of the stereoscope. Few can command the time and the means to visit the objects of grandeur which are all over the world. Is it not, then, a great satisfaction to gaze at leisure upon the finest productions of art and the grandest scenery in nature? The art of photography and the invention of the stereoscope, are wonders in themselves, and they can bring to us all the wonderful scenery of the world. It is believed that this volume, with the accompanying stereoscopic work, will turn the attention of the young to interesting facts, and thus enable them to acquire useful knowledge. An indiscriminate use of the stereoscope should not

be allowed in the school room, but the attention of the pupils should be confined to the views connected with the lesson. Let the teacher read from this work the interesting facts concerning the lesson of the day; for example, Niagara Falls, New York City, or any particular place or object, and when his class has got possession of the facts read, then let them take a look into the stereoscope and see the wonderful works of art and nature in natural and life-like forms. The stereoscope wonderfully multiplies the applications of photography. It affords an infinite variety of objects from nature and art, from the statuaries of the world to the choicest parts of the Mammoth Cave, in almost natural form, for the school room or for the family circle entertainment. It exhibits views, geological, zoological, botanical and mineralogical specimens, and, by further application of the stereoscopic principles, photosculpture, photography furnishes the necessary details for a perfect statue.

A. H. M.

Fort Scott, Kansas, June 8, 1875.

CONTENTS OF CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Washington City Scenery.....	1
CHAPTER II.—U. S. NATIONAL CEMETERIES	11
CHAPTER III.—STATE OF VIRGINIA. Richmond. Natural Bridge. Natural Tunnel. Weyer's Cave.....	15
CHAPTER IV.—Some of the principal mountains of the world, &c.....	25
CHAPTER V.—NIAGARA FALLS. Niagara River. Iris or Goat Island. Three Sister Islands. Cave of the Winds. Whirlpool Rapids. Suspension Bridge. Queenstown.....	30
CHAPTER VI.—NEW YORK. Harbor at New York. Cen- tral Park. Brooklyn. Prospect Park. Lake George. Saratoga Springs. West Point. Cat- skill Mountains. Buffalo. Cayuga Lake. Fall Creek. Carcadilla Creek. Enfield Falls. Seneca Lake. Watkin's Glen. Great Adiron- dac Wilderness. Seranic Lakes. Au Sable Chasm.....	37
CHAPTER VII.—MASSACHUSETTS. Boston. Bunker Hill Monument. Nahant. Harvard College. Low- ell City.....	51
CHAPTER VIII.—PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia. Fair- mount Park.....	55
CHAPTER IX.—OHIO. Cincinnati. Cincinnati Observatory. Cincinnati Fountain.....	61
CHAPTER X.—KENTUCKY SCENERY. Mammoth Cave. Echo River, &c.....	64
CHAPTER XI.—GEORGIA AND FLORIDA SCENERY. Savan- nah river. Augusta. Tallulah Falls. Florida Swamps. St. Augustine.....	71
CHAPTER XII.—ILLINOIS SCENERY. Chicago. Springfield...	76
CHAPTER XIII.—MISSOURI SCENERY. St. Louis. Botani- cal Gardens. St. Louis Bridge...	79
CHAPTER XIV.—KANSAS. Topeka. Fort Scott.....	82
CHAPTER XV.—UTAH. Mormonism and Salt Lake.....	86
CHAPTER XVI.—MONTANA NATIONAL PARK.....	120
CHAPTER XVII.—CALIFORNIA. San Joaquin Valley. San- Francisco, Golden Gate Harbor. Farallone Islands. Yosemite Valley. Calaveras Grove. Mariposa Grove.....	122
CHAPTER XVIII.—ENGLAND. City of London. Tower of London. Crystal Palace. Houses of Parlia- ment. Windsor Castle. Buckingham Palace	130
CHAPTER XIX.—SCOTLAND.—Abbotsford. Ben or Mount Nevis. Drummond Castle. Sterling Castle. Balmoral Castle. Melrose Abbey. Glasgow. Edinburgh	133

CHAPRER XX.—IRELAND. Kilkenny Castle. Giants's Causeway	136
CHAPTER XXI.—TURKEY, GREECE AND CHINA.....	138
CHAPTER XXII.—GENMANY. Mont Blank. Glacier of Grindenwald. City of St. Gall. Gorge of the Pfaffers. Viamala Gorge. River Rhine Scenery, &c.....	143
CHAPTER XXIII.—ITALIAN SCENERY. Mount Vesuvius. Pompeii. Venice. St Peter's Church, Rome. Coleseum, Rome. Naples.....	147
CHAPTER XXIV.—SYRIA AND PALESTINE. Jerusalem. Mount of Olives. Garden of Gethsemane. Bethlehem. Damascus. Nazareth. Mount Carmel. Ezion Geber. Hebron, &c.....	152
CHAPTER XXV.—EGYPT. Great Pyramids. The Sphinx. Pompey's Pillar. Cleopatra's Needles. Cairo. Temple of Luxsar, &c.....	164
CHAPTER XXVI.—FRANCE. Paris. The Grand Chartreuse. Paris Geological Gardens.....	170
CHAPTER XXVII.—SOUTH AMERICA. Plateau of Guiana. Andes. Lake Titicaca, Amazon River. The Magdalena. The Orinoco. The Casiquiare. The Meta and Apure The Selvas, or Forests of the Amazon. Animals, &c.....	176
CHAPTER XXVIII.—AFRICA. Great Sahara Desert. Animals. Tsetse Fly. Ethiopian Race. Caucasian Race. Arabs, &c. Madagascar Island. Cape Verde Islands. Madeira Island. Canary Islands. St. Helena Island. Traveling through the desert of Africa.....	182

CHAPTER I.

MARYLAND AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Maryland is one of the original States of the American Union. It is situated between latitude $37^{\circ} 48'$ and $39^{\circ} 44'$ north, and longitude $75^{\circ} 04'$ and $79^{\circ} 33'$ west, having an extreme length of 196 miles, and a breadth varying from 10 to 120 miles, and has an area (not including Chesapeake Bay) of 11,124 square miles, or 7,119,360 acres, and has a population, at the present time, of about 780,894.

Most of the valleys of this State are extremely fertile. The climate in the valleys is temperate, and in most all parts of the State very salubrious, although the lowlands bordering on the Bay are subject to miasma which produce fevers and chills to a certain extent some seasons of the year. The principal forest trees are oak, hickory, chestnut, pine, locust, walnut, cedar, gum and beach.

The Atlantic coast has no harbors, but has a sandy beach from a few yards to a quarter of a mile in breadth. The surface of the eastern shore of the State, which lies between Chesapeake and

Delaware Bays, is quite low and level, excepting in the north where it is somewhat broken and rock.

The northwestern portion of Maryland is rugged and mountainous. The Blue Ridge and other ranges of the Alleghanies cross this State from Virginia, and extend into Pennsylvania. None of these mountains attain a very high elevation.

This State is one of the most remarkable in the United States in regard to its mineral and geological formations.

Near Baltimore are hills of meteoric rocks, slate and limestone; these extend northeast and southwest across the State, among which are the serpentine rocks or barren hills called "Bare Hills." On them Patapsco iron ore is found, and worked in connection with copper ore. Maryland contains an immense amount of different mineral substances, but we will pass from this to the District of Columbia, the seat of the United States government.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA was created by Congress, July 16th, 1791; corner stone of the capitol was laid by George Washington September 18th, 1793; United States Government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington June, 1800.

Congress first convened in the new Capitol the third Monday in November, 1800.

The District was neither a State nor a Territory until February 21st, 1871; up to this date be-

ing directly governed by Congress of the United States; the inhabitants not having any representatives and no voice in the federal election. By an act of Congress at the given date, a territorial government was provided which consisted of a governor and council of eleven members, to be appointed by the President for a term of four years, and also twenty-two members of delegates, elected by the people. The same act repealed the charters of the cities of Washington and Georgetown after June 1st, 1871.

The District originally included about one hundred square miles. The city of Alexandria was, in 1846, retroceded to the State which it had been taken from. Maryland bounds the District of Columbia on all sides except the southwest where it is separated from Virginia by the Potomac river.

WASHINGTON CITY, the capitol of the United States, is situated in the District of Columbia on the banks of the Potomac river. It is one hundred and thirty-six miles from Philadelphia, two hundred and twenty-six from New York and forty from Baltimore.

The site was chosen by George Washington himself.

DOME OF THE CAPITOL—The scene from the high portion of the dome of the Capitol, or the terrace upon which this magnificent edifice is built, is one of great beauty, and it gives the visitor a clear idea of the natural advantages of the

region. By looking eastward over a plain of a mile or more, the eye beholds the beautiful waters of the Potomac, leading by the groves of Mount Vernon and the city of Alexandria to the sea.— Looking westward it overlooks the city as it now exists, showing the public buildings, Navy, War, and Treasury Departments and the President's house. On the other rising grounds the other public buildings are seen with all their beauty and grandeur. By looking to the left can be seen the new National Park, in which are the towers of the Smithsonian Institute and the lofty shaft of the Washington Monument; across Rock Creek in the distance are to be seen the walls and roofs of Georgetown.

THE CAPITOL, in its grandeur, and in its magnificence of domes and marble, and upon its lofty height will have attracted the visitors wonder miles in the distance, whatever way he may have approached. The corner stone of this building was laid by Washington himself, September 18th, 1793. In 1814 the British burned it with the library of Congress, the President's house and some other public buildings. In 1818 it was repaired, and in 1851, on the 4th day of July, President Fillmore laid the corner stone of the new wings, and on that occasion the Hon. Daniel Webster delivered an elegant address. It is seven hundred and fifty-one feet in length, and covers four and one-third acres. The surrounding grounds which are beautifully cultivated and

made elegant by fountains and statuary, embraces thirty acres. The Hall of Representatives and Senate Chamber are in the wings of the Capitol, on either side of the center building.

THE ROTUNDA.—The next beautiful feature of the Capitol is the Rotunda; it is ninety-six feet in diameter, and two hundred and twenty in height. it is divided on the first floor into eight pannels; in these are various paintings representing the Declaration of Independence, and Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn; the Pilgrim's Embarcation for America, by Wier, etc.; in basso relievo between the pannels are four historical subjects representing the Conflict between Daniel Boone and the Indians, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, and the Preservation of Captain John Smith by Pocahontas. There are also specimens of sculpture of the heads of some of the great men of America; also on the out side of the east door are statues of Columbus, the Indian Woman, and two representing Peace and War, by Persico. Greenough's large statue of Washington is in the Park; in his left hand holding a Roman sword, and his right pointing toward heaven.

THE NEW DOME is two hundred and twenty feet from floor to ceiling, and from the western side is about four hundred feet high. A winding staircase ascends from the floor to the summit, and at various heights are colonades from which the visitor can have beautiful views.

The dome is ornamented with pilasters, cornices and entablatures pointing upward to the sky, and crowning the pinnacle of this grand piece of art is a statue of Freedom, twenty feet high, commenced by Crawford, and after his death, completed by Clark Mills.

SENATE CHAMBER is in the north side of the capitol building; it is one hundred and thirteen feet, three inches in length, eighty feet, seven inches in width and thirty-six feet in height.—The ceiling is made of cast iron with skylights, having in color in each the arms of a State or Territory. The galleries will accommodate with seats about 1,200 persons.

THE REPRESENTATIVE HALL is in the south side of the capitol building; is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, ninety-three feet in width and thirty-six feet in height. It is built about the same as the Senate Chamber, and adorned with paintings and statuary, and will seat in the galleries about 1,000 persons.

THE WHITE HOUSE, or President's mansion, is on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, and fronting upon Lafayette Square. It was built in 1792 and rebuilt after the war of 1812; it is built of stone and painted white. The lawns around are very grand, containing about twenty acres, gradually descending toward the Potomac river. This building is two stories high, one hundred and seventy feet in length and eighty-six feet in depth. The north

of the building, fronting on Pennsylvania avenue, has a portico having four Ionic columns. under which carriages can pass. Across the avenue on the north, in the center of the lawn, is the equestrian statue of General Jackson, built in January, 1853; the artist, Clark Mills, has the honor of being the first to erect a statue representing a steed standing poised upon his hind legs, having no other support. It is cast from cannon taken by Jackson himself, and cost \$50,000. Near the White House are the buildings of the Navy and War Departments, and also the Treasury Department.

THE NAVY YARD is about three-fourths of a mile southeast of the capitol, and contains twenty-seven acres, and is enclosed by a brick wall. In this enclosure are houses for the officers, shops and warehouses, two large ship houses and an armory, all of which are kept in the best of order, and kept open for visitors from morning until sunset.

THE PATENT OFFICE. This magnificent building is within the square which is occupied by the Interior Department, and contains an almost endless variety of models of inventions, and is open to visitors from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY OF U. S., situated on the banks of the Potomac in the direction of Georgetown. The site is very beautiful, having a commanding view of all the surrounding country. It occupies a very high rank among the observato-

ries of the world, there being only one superior to it—that of Russia. From this observatory is calculated the longitude of America, and by it is also regulated the time of the city and Government.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE is south of the street called Pennsylvania avenue and west of the Capitol building. This beautiful institution was endowed by James Smithson, of England, the object of which was for the “increase and diffusion of knowledge.” The principal portion of the works are constructed of sandstone. It is four hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred and forty in breadth, and has nine towers from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet in height. It contains a lecture room large enough to hold two thousand persons, a museum of natural history, a superb laboratory and a gallery for pictures and statuary.

ANIMALS, &c. This scene is a representation of animals and other objects of interest kept in the Smithsonian Institute. The animals are buffalo, moose, South American goat and sheep, white bear, sturgeon, and the monkey family. The orang outang is seen standing in the front with a staff in his hand; beside him the long-armed ape, and a little beyond him is to be seen the head of the African gorilla. There is also to be seen a view of the great explorer of the northern region, Dr. Kane, and the Esquimaux family, the inhabitants of that cold northern region all clad in

their suits of fur to protect them from the cold.

WASHINGTON'S NATIONAL MONUMENT is also to be seen at the Smithsonian Institute. This monument, if ever completed, is to be several hundred feet in height, having a base of about seventy feet; it is to contain statuary of the early heroes of our country and relics of Washington.—The work on the monument stopped several years ago, and nothing is to be seen at the present time but the plain shaft of the monument towering up to the height of about one hundred and fifty feet.

CHAPTER II.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

A description of a few of the leading National Cemeteries containing the dead of the war of 1861, and the number of our noble heroes buried in each; also the number interred in National Cemeteries in each State. Aside from this there is a great many soldiers of our late war buried in other cemeteries all over the United States not included in the following statement.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY. This cemetery is situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac opposite Washington City, and includes that portion of the home of the Confederate general R. E. Lee known as Arlington Heights.

The grounds front (east) on the Georgetown and Alexandria turnpike about 3,500 feet, and embrace about two hundred acres of uneven land, mostly wooded; partly open groves of oak, and partly heavily timbered with a dense undergrowth. A substantial wall has been erected

around the grounds; it is built of Seneca stone laid in mortar, and has exterior buttresses every twenty feet. The main entrance is near the south end of the east front. A wide avenue, lined by gutters on each side leads up to the old mansion and west through the grounds. There are two other entrances for carriages in the east front.—The graves are arranged in parallel rows.

There are buried in this cemetery, according to the latest report 11,276 Union soldiers; also employees and citizens, colored refugees, contrabands and Confederate prisoners of war, &c., 4,276. The number at the present time, undoubtedly, is largely increased, as interments are still being made.

ANDERSONVILLE CEMETERY is situated about half a mile northeast of the railway station at Anderson on the Southwestern Georgia Railroad, State of Georgia, and sixty miles south of Macon. The Prison Pen stood about one mile south of the Cemetery. The total number of interments of Union soldiers, according to latest report, are 13,712. There are also interred in this Cemetery the remains of one hundred and eighteen Confederate prisoners of war.

The burials from the Prison Pens were made in long trenches; those made by the United States were put in single graves in parallel rows. They have generally been covered with Bermuda grass, which form a close, firm turf in the poorest sand in that hot region.

VICKSBURGH CEMETERY is about two miles north of the city of Vicksburgh, state of Mississippi, on the west side of the Yazoo Valley road, on which it fronts about 600 yards and from which it extends back (west) to the Mississippi River, some four hundred yards distant. The lot is an irregular figure of many sides, and contains forty acres of very uneven land.

The lodge is built of brick, one story high, has three rooms, projecting roof, and piazza all around. It is in good order, and is surrounded by handsome shrubs and flowers. The cistern, tool house, &c., are neatly arranged near by. The flag-staff is in the center of a circular grass plat, a little to the south of the lodge. The total number of Union soldiers buried in this cemetery, according to last report, 16,586

MEMPHIS NATIONAL CEMETERY.—This Cemetery is about seven miles northeast from Memphis, Tenn., on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad, on which it fronts east. It contains about 36 acres of nearly level land; a large portion of which is covered by a grove of large oak trees. The main entrance is in the center of the east side. The lodge and other buildings are near this entrance. In the large central circle the graves are arranged in concentric circle. The dead of the Regular Army and Navy are buried there. The whole number of interments of Union soldiers and employes in this cemetery is 13,966.

FORT SCOTT NATIONAL CEMETERY is situated

about one mile south of Fort Scott, state of Kansas, and nearly a quarter of a mile east of the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad. The lot is nearly square, and contains some over eight acres. It is inclosed by a substantial limestone wall, covered with sandstone capping. There is also a handsome two-story mansion standing just inside the wall, on the east side of the cemetery, but fronts to the west, and also other out-buildings, cellar, and cistern. The flag-staff stands a few rods to the southeast of the mansion, near which there are three large field pieces or canons, pointing westward over the cemetery.

The new brick mansion is occupied by the Superintendent, Capt. A. Hyde, a very worthy and efficient officer.

The stone wall and also the house for the Superintendent, and out-buildings was completed in the summer and fall of the year 1874. There is also a contract to have marble head and foot stones placed at all the graves. After this is completed this cemetery will produce a magnificent appearance, and certainly be an honor to our noble government in thus caring for the heroes of our country. The number of graves in this cemetery, Union and Confederate soldiers, up to the present time, is over 500.

According to the report of the Quartermaster-General, there are seventy-four national cemeteries. A few of the principal ones only have been described, as our space will not allow us to

give a description of all, but we will add a list of the number of Union and Confederate soldiers of the late war interred in the different national cemeteries of each state.

	Union Soldiers.	Confederate.
Maine.....	169.....	
New Hampshire.....	172.....	
Vermont.....	24.....	
Massachusetts.....	271.....	
Rhode Island.....		
Connecticut.....	220.....	
New York.....	3709.....	3429
New Jersey.....	328.....	1434
Pennsylvania.....	6,271.....	219
Delaware.....	87.....	140
Maryland.....	9503.....	2298
District of Columbia.....	5480.....	125
West Virginia.....	1252.....	
Virginia.....	68230.....	565
North Carolina.....	18448.....	
South Carolina.....	11954.....	
Georgia.....	27760.....	118
Florida.....	1513.....	72
Alabama.....	902.....	
Mississippi.....	28339.....	
Louisiana.....	20677.....	
Texas.....	3030.....	
Arkansas.....	8153.....	125
Tennessee.....	56061.....	
Kentucky.....	10272.....	
Ohio.....	1811.....	2337
Indiana.....	4440.....	1556
Illinois.....	6734.....	7957
Missouri.....	11581.....	1013
Kansas.....	1755.....	14
Michigan.....	193.....	
Wisconsin.....	412.....	137
Iowa.....	1069.....	
Indian Territory.....	2123.....	
Total.....	305492.....	21533

The soldiers buried in the remaining states and territories belonged almost entirely to the regular army, and their deaths were not incidental to the rebellion. They are therefore omitted from the above recapitulation selected in part from inspectors report of national cemeteries.

CHAPTER III.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, the capital of Virginia, situated on the James River, is a very beautiful and interesting place, abounding in magnificent scenery.

The ground upon which the town is built consists in numerous hills and valleys, which gives to the traveler as he approaches it, a romantic, beautiful and interesting appearance. Richmond may well be termed the Queen City of Virginia. At the breaking out of the late rebellion, in 1861, it became the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and became the home of the Southern leaders. At the close of the rebellion, when Richmond was evacuated by the Confederate forces in April 1865, a great amount of property was destroyed by fire. Since that time it has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the war.

THE CAPITAL BUILDING at Richmond, is to be seen from a distance of several miles around, towering high above all other buildings, in its magnitude and grandeur.

The capitol stands in the center of a public square, on the brow of a small hill known as Shockoe Hill. There are two entrances to the building, one on either side, leading directly to the hall in the center of the capitol, which is surrounded by a dome.

A MONUMENT OF WASHINGTON stands in the center of the hall, which has the following inscription upon it: "Fait par Hondon Citoyen Francais, 1788." And also on the pedestal is to be seen the worthy and honorable inscription which reads as follows: "The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has rendered his name dear to his fellow-citizens, and given the world an immortal example of true glory. Done in the year of Christ one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of the Commonwealth, the twelfth."

The statue is life-size and clothed in uniform. Many other objects of interest are within this capitol. A short distance from the capitol building stands the EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON, executed by Crawford. Other statuaries of sculpture-work of some of the noted men of America surround it, all of which give to the beholder a true specimen of the sculptor's genius. Other public buildings of Richmond worthy of

notice are the Medical College, State Armory, City Hall, Governor's Mansion, and the Custom House, but we will pass from this to the NATURAL BRIDGE, in Rockbridge county, near the western side of the Blue Ridge range of mountains. This bridge is justly esteemed one of the most remarkable curiosities of the world, and has been an object of interest for many centuries to the people of the eastern as well as the western continent.

Among the many visitors that visited this natural curiosity was the distinguished Marquis de Chastellux, major-general in the French army, who visited this bridge in 1781, and from his writings we present a few paragraphs which may be of interest to the reader. Describing the bridge in the words of the Marquis: "Having thus traveled for two hours we at last descended a steep declivity, and then mounted another. * * * At last my guide said to me: "You desire to see the Natural Bridge, don't you, sir? You are now upon it. Alight and go twenty steps either to the right or left and you will see this prodigy." I had perceived that there was on either side a considerable deep hollow, but the trees had prevented me from forming any judgment or paying much attention to it. Approaching the precipice, I saw, at first, two great masses or chains of rocks, which formed the bottom of a ravine, or rather, of an immense abyss. But, placing myself not without precaution upon the brink of the precipice, I saw that these two buttresses were joined under my feet, forming

a vault of which I could yet form no idea but of its height. After enjoying this magnificently tremendous spectacle, which many persons could not bear to look at, I went to the western side, the aspect of which was not less imposing, but more picturesque. This bridge, these ancient pines, these enormous masses of rocks, so much the more astonishing as they appear to possess a wild symmetry, and rudely to concur, as it were, in forming a certain design—all this apparatus of rude and shapeless nature, which art attempts in vain, attacks at once the senses and the thoughts and excites a gloomy and melancholy admiration.

But it is at the foot of these rocks, on the edge of a little stream which flows under this immense arch, that we must judge of its astonishing structure. There we discover its immense spurs, its back bendings, and those profiles which architecture might have given it. The arch is not complete; the eastern part of it not being so large as the western, because the mountain is more elevated on this than on the opposite side.” * *

The mass of rock and stone which loads this arch is forty-nine feet solid on the key of the great center, and thirty-seven on that of the smaller one; and as we find about the same difference in taking the level of the hill, it may be supposed that the roof is on a level the whole length of the key.

It is proper to observe that the live rock continues also the whole thickness of the arch, and that on the opposite side it is only twenty-five feet wide

in its greatest breadth, and becomes gradually narrower. The whole arch seems to be formed of one and the same stone; for the joints which one remarks are the effect of lightning, which struck this part in 1779. The other head has not the smallest vein, and the intrados is so smooth that the martins, which fly around it in great numbers, cannot fasten on it. The abutments, which have a gentle slope, are entire, and without being absolute planes, have all the polish which a current of water would give to unhewn stone in a certain time. The four rocks adjacent to the abutments seem to be perfectly homogenous and have a very trifling slope. The two rocks on the right bank of the rivulet are two hundred feet high above the surface of the water; the intrados of the the arch, a hundred and fifty, and the two rocks on the left bank a hundred and eighty.

If we consider this bridge simply as a picturesque object, we are struck with the majesty with which it towers in the valley. The white oaks which grow upon it, seem to rear their lofty summits to the clouds, while the same trees which border on the rivulet appear like shrubs. * *

Though the sides of the bridge are provided, in some parts, with a parapet of rocks, yet few men have resolution to walk to them and look over into the abyss. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, and creep to the parapet and look over it. Looking down from this height about a minute gave me a violent headache; the view is painful

and intolerable.”

The most beautiful view of the Natural Bridge is from below. As the sun rises in all its splendor and shines through this great arch, presents a scene of very extraordinary beauty and sublimity. A great many hazardous attempts have been made by different individuals to ascend from the bottom to the top of this wonderful rocky arch by climbing from rock to rock up the rocky side of this arch, and then inscribing their names in the rock. A no less personage than George Washington once ascended far up the rocky wall and cut his name in the rock, far above any other name. About the year 1818, Mr. Piper, a student of Washington College ascended this awful rocky wall by taking advantage of every ledge, cleft and protuberance. he finally reached a point far above that of any other name, fully fifty feet above that of Washington and stood upon a ledge which appeared to his terrified fellow students, standing below, to be only a few inches in width, and waving one hand in triumph he shouted aloud to his comrades below, while clinging to the face of the rock with the other. The oft repeated cries of his friends beneath him to return, he heeded not, but still continued to ascend, clinging to every object within its reach, working his dangerous way through clefts in this great rock, and so he continued his course until he reached the height of one hundred and seventy feet from the bottom of this mighty arch; here he paused

and looked upward. His heart had failed him. He dared not look downward, but cautiously began to consider by what means he could retrace his steps. He first stripped himself of his shoes and outside clothing, and slowly and with great care began to descend this mighty wall, while his friends stood beneath him with trembling limbs and upturned eyes awaiting his almost certain fall. He still carefully descends, and finally, contrary to the expectations of his friends at the bottom, he reaches them in safety.

NATURAL TUNNEL.—The next wonder of natural scenery is the Natural Tunnel in Scott county. One might say, the most striking scenery of South-Western Virginia is the forest growths; but this surprise naturally recurs at every visit to the Natural Tunnel, which is not so lofty in its arch as the Natural Bridge but lengthier and more tortuous in its natural course through the mountain. The arch over the tunnel is seventy or eighty feet high, but the passage through is somewhat difficult, caused by some natural curves obstructing the light. The traveler cannot generally suppress a feeling of terror or genuine horror, which will very naturally steal over him as he plunges into the central portion of the curve in the tunnel, and is plunged into midnight darkness, and as he emerges from the darkness, can but hail the beautiful sunlight with delight, exalted and prolonged by beautiful peaks of naked rocks ascending for several hundred feet around him; while around and

above rise the forest-crowned summit, and winding blue waters of the Welkin.

WEYER'S CAVE is situated in the northwestern part of Augusta county, a short distance west of the Blue Ridge Mountains. This cave was discovered by Bernard Weyer. While hunting for game in that region he ferreted out the retreat of his game (an opossum), into the cave, the mouth of which would scarcely admit his body to pass through. No doubt he must have been terrified on finding himself in such a wonderful cavern. The mouth of the cave since then has been enlarged so that a person can walk upright into it. It is found in a large hill, or, rather, a branch of the Blue Ridge Mountains. A strange feeling naturally steals over one on entering this wonderful cave, and as his eye pierces beyond the pale, glimmering light of his guide, he cannot suppress a feeling of awe and surprise at the massive walls of rock all around and above him, and wonder at the wonderful works of the Creator.

This cave has several chambers or divisions which were named after things that they seemed to represent. First we will notice what is called the GHOST CHAMBER, which is a single, tall white figure, standing at the end of a small hall properly representing what might be called a ghost. After leaving this hall, one passes a few paces further to what is called the cataract, or Dead Niagara, which is a mass of rocks bearing the appearance of a mighty wall, petrified, as it were in its leap

over the precipice.

There is also to be seen in the further end of the cave a hall called Washington's Hall; a natural winding stairway of rock, which has been named Jacob's Ladder, and near by a rock representing a table, called Jacob's Tea Table, also what is called Jacob's Ice-House, or Bottomless Pit. This pit is a deep open chamber in the rock, and is called bottomless, as the bottom has never been reached, it is still unknown to what depth it extends.

There is still other scenery of interest within this wonderful chasm. The Senate Chamber, The Speaker's Chair, the Cathedral, the Chandelier, all of which bear a fair resemblance to the objects after which they are named.

This cave was once described a few years ago, by a gentleman who visited it at a public or annual illumination, in the following language : "There is a fine sheet of rock work running up the center of this room, and giving it the aspect of two separate and noble galleries, till you look above, where you observe the partition rises only about twenty feet towards the roof, and leaves the fine arch expanding over our head. There is a beautiful concretion here, standing out in the room, which certainly has the form and drapery of a gigantic statue, and bears the name of the nation's hero, and the whole place is filled with these projections—appearances which excite the imagination by suggesting resemblances and leaving them unfinished.

The general effect, too, was perhaps indescribable. The fine perspective of this room, four times the length of an ordinary church; the numerous tapers, when near you, so encumbered by deep shadows as to give only a dim, religious light, and, when at a distance, appearing in their various attitudes, like twinkling stars on a deep, dark heaven; the amazing, vaulted roof spread over you, with its carved and knotted surface, to which the streaming lights below in vain endeavored to convey their radiance; together with the impression that you had made so deep an entrance and were so entirely cut off from the living world and ordinary things, produced an effect which, perhaps, the mind can conceive but once, and will retain forever. Weyer's Cave is, in my judgment, one of the great natural wonders of the New World, and, for its eminence in its own class, deserves to be ranked with the Natural Bridge and Niagara, while it is far less known than either. Its dimensions by the most direct course, are more than sixteen hundred feet, and by the more winding paths, twice that length; and its objects are remarkable for their variety, formation, and beauty. In both respects it will, I think, compare without injury to itself, with the celebrated grotto of Antiparos."

CHAPTER IV.

MOUNTAINS OF THE WORLD, ETC.

Some of the principal and highest mountain peaks upon the globe are among the Himalayas. The highest elevation of these is Mt. Everst, the summit of which is 29,002 feet above the level of the sea. A number of the peaks rise from 25,000 to 28,000 feet. A great many peaks in Asia rise to over 15,000 feet. In Europe the highest mountains are Mt. Blanc, 15,775 feet in height ; Monte Rosa, 15,150; Finster-Aarkorn, 14,106. The Pyrenees has several peaks over 11,000 feet in height. Mt. Ætna is 10,874 feet in height, and Vesuvius, 3,378. In Africa the mountains of Abyssinia reach to the height of 13,000 feet, and some other snow covered mountains in the countries south of Abyssinia, are generally supposed to be still higher. In the Canary Islands, the peak Teneriffe is 12,180 feet in height. The Table Mountain of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,582 feet. In South America the highest peak of the Andes, is Nevado de Sorata, 25,300 feet high. A few other peaks of

the Andes are nearly as high above the sea level. Catapaxi, the highest active volcano in the world, is 18,858 feet in height. Papocatepetle, a volcano in Mexico is 17,720 feet in height, and the plateau of Mexico is 7,500 feet, that of California, 6,000. The highest peaks of the Sierra Nevada are from 15,000 to 17,000 feet. The highest point of the Rocky Mountains is 13,500 feet.

There are twelve peaks of the Appalachian mountains, in North Carolina, from 6,300 to 6,700 feet in height. Mt. Katahdin in the state of Maine is about 5,000, and Tahamus, in New York, 5,337 in height above the sea level. The White Mountains, which are situated in New Hampshire, are divided into two groups. The eastern are known locally as the White Mountains; the western as the Franconia group. These mountain peaks are separated by a table land which is from ten to twenty miles in width. Mount Washington is the highest peak of the eastern group, the summit of which is 6,285 feet above the level of the ocean. The height of some of the other principal peaks of the White Mountains are as follows: Adams, 5,759 feet; Jefferson, 5,657; Madison, 5,415; Monroe, 5,349; Franklin, 4,850; Pleasant, 4,712. Some of the principal peaks of the western group are Lafayette, 5,500 feet in height; Moose Hillock, 4,636; Chocorna, 3,358, and Mount Kearsage, 2,461 feet high. There are several other prominent peaks in this group, but for want of time and space, in this work, the principal peaks only are named.

This region produces a very cool but healthy climate, and abounds in a great variety of beautiful scenery; has for many years been the favorite resort in summer for people from almost all parts of the globe, who flock there for recreation in this beautiful and healthful clime.

TREES, &c.—The principal trees on these mountains are birch, spruce and fir. Up near the summit of these mountains are the mosses and lichens and Alpine flowers. The highest summits are covered with snow almost the whole year. Very sudden mountain storms often occur, loosening boulders and causing land slides very frequently.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NOTCH, which is a pass through the mountains is only twenty-three feet in width, and between two huge and almost perpendicular rocks. . To see the Notch clearly, one must ascend to the top of the mountain and look down into the Notch below, a distance of about twelve hundred feet. The road beneath looks like a small path, and the river as but a very slender stream. It was near this pass that the land slide occurred in the year A. D. 1826, which destroyed the Wiley family. The little Wiley house stood for many years afterwards as an object of interest and a monument of the great disaster which destroyed the family that once occupied this humble little mansion. In the month of August of the above named year, there was a terrible storm upon this mountain, swelling all the streams and causing the mountain slide which destroyed the Wiley

family. Suddenly aroused from their slumbers in the dead hour of mid-night, they saw but too plainly, by the lightning's flash, the rushing of the waters around them, and the huge mountain above them moving down upon them as if ready to bury them beneath it. Frantic with fear, the father and all rushed out into the storm, endeavoring to escape the terrible mass of mountain that seemed ready to destroy them. But, alas ! the huge mass parted and passed by on either side of the little cottage, leaving it standing, but overtaking its occupants, who were immediately swept away by the descending deluge.

THE FLUME.—There is a ravine near the southern extremity of the Franconia Notch, very beautiful and picturesque. It is a remarkable fissure in the mountain, about fifty feet high and several hundred long. Through this wonderful mountain pass flows a narrow stream. A small bridge spans the narrowest part of the ravine. All this presents to the beholder the beauties of nature and the great and wonderful power of the Creator.

ECHO LAKE, which is the only body of still water that lies near to any of the White Mountain peaks, and is, it as were, surrounded by the wilderness and overlooked by the mountain peak of Lafayette.

MOUNT WASHINGTON RAILROAD.—A railroad has been constructed for the purpose of ascending to the top of Mount Washington. This railroad is a very ingenious piece of mechanism, and shows

the wonderful mechanical power of man. This road has a gradual ascent of 3,624 feet in about three miles, which is about equal to one foot per yard. The engine ascends and descends this wonderful road by means of cog-wheels placed beneath and in center of the engine, and interlocking cogs in the center rail of the track, by means of which (and the wonderful power of steam) it is able to climb and descend this great mountain peak.

TIP-TOP HOUSE, which stands on the summit of Mount Washington, is very roughly but substantially built, and presents a very romantic and thrilling appearance, especially to those unaccustomed to mountain scenery. This house was built for the accommodation of persons visiting this place as a summer resort, and also for an observatory of the surrounding mountain peaks and beautiful scenery. The natural effect upon persons standing upon this mountain and viewing the surrounding peaks of mountains and beautiful scenery almost beneath them, is certainly grand and appalling. Around you in every direction, is masses of mountains bearing the appearance of a fearful, unbroken wilderness; but one soon becomes accustomed to the wonderful scene, and then can look on with calm, quiet wonder at the wonderful works of nature. To the southeast, in the distance, can dimly be seen the Atlantic Ocean, more than sixty miles off. The nearest high peak of the Green Mountains in the state of Maine, is plainly visible, while the space between is filled with various and beautiful scenery of mountains, hills, plains, valleys, lakes and rivers.

CHAPTER V.

NIAGARA FALLS.

The Falls of Niagara may be considered one of the greatest water-falls of the known world ; unequaled in magnitude and grandeur, and producing a great variety of the wonderful works of nature. They have attracted an influence over a great many of the human family from all parts of the world, who have visited this great water-fall for the purpose of gazing upon this tumultuous scene of rushing waters; and who could but wonder and adore the wonderful works of Almighty God, the creator and preserver of all things; whilst beholding this scene of His great power, which is perhaps more fully exhibited in this great water-fall than in any other scene on the globe.

The Niagara River receives its waters from the four great lakes, Superior, Huron, Michigan and Erie. This river is about thirty-six miles in length and empties into Lake Ontario, and is a part of the boundary line between New York and Canada. About twenty-two miles below Lake Erie are the

great falls of Niagara. Iris, or Goat Island, divides the water into two falls. The American and Horse Shoe Falls, or, as the latter is sometimes termed, the Canadian Falls. The American Falls are one hundred and sixty-three feet in height, and nine hundred feet in width. The Horse Shoe Falls, or as it is sometimes termed, the Canadian Falls, is one hundred and fifty-four feet in height and two thousand feet in width. The tremendous roar of the falls may often be heard for many miles around. With a favorable wind it has often been heard for a distance of forty or fifty miles, while at other times, and against the wind, can only be heard a short distance. Over this wonderful precipice the water rushes with great rapidity. The water commences its rapid motion about one mile above the falls, at the Three Sister Islands, and gradually increases in motion as it approaches the falls, when it leaps over the wonderful abyss with a fearful bound. The space between the sheet of water as it passes over the falls and the wall widens at the bottom. The strata being of a loose character is constantly hollowed out by the action of the spray, in consequence of which a cave is formed behind the fall of water on the Canada side, into which persons may pass by a rough and dangerous path almost to Goat Island. The river above the falls has a number of Islands, 37 in all. The river at the falls is about three quarters of a mile in width. There is a small village at the falls, on the east side of the river. Among the princi-

pal hotels are the Cataract House and International Hotel, which are on the American side, and the Clifton House on the Canada side.

THREE SISTER ISLANDS are three small islands lying near each other about one mile above the falls. These three islands and Goat Island are connected with each other and the shore by substantial suspension bridges which span each channel. From these bridges the noble and beautiful river is seen hurrying on in great confusion to its final leap; and, as the beholder stands and gazes down upon the raging and foaming waters beneath him, he can but wonder and adore the wonderful works of the Creator. This is the most magnificent point from which to observe the rapids above the falls. There is a gradual descent of nearly sixty feet in depth from the head of the rapids to the brink of the falls, and it is wonderful to behold the raging of the waters down this tremendous descent, as if fretting with impatience to reach the flood below.

TERAPIN TOWER.—This tower formerly stood on a projection of rocks on the brink of the falls, and was connected with Goat Island by a bridge. These rocks stand between the American and Horse Shoe Falls on which the tower stood and from which a beautiful view of the falls could be had. But recently the rock on which the tower stood has been broken off and the tower and rock went over the falls into the abyss below.

GOAT ISLAND.—This island is situated just

above the falls, and is about half a mile in length, a quarter in breadth, contains about seventeen acres and is covered with timber. It was named Goat Island from a man keeping some goats on it to pasture, in the year 1770. Its other name was derived from a number of rainbows that has been and still is seen so frequently near it. The ever rising columns of spray that rises upward from the gulf below, causes at all hours of the day (when the sun shines) the rainbow to appear in all its beauty and glory, "for there indeed has God forever set his bow in the cloud."

CAVE OF WINDS.—This cave is situated at the foot of a rock which is between Goat and Luna Islands, on the American side of the river, and is one of the splendid sights to be seen at the falls. This cave has been formed by the action of the water upon the soft substance of the precipice, which has washed away underneath the solid limestone that projects above at the top of the precipice, leaving the cave beneath this rock.

The spray, which is hurled with considerable force under this rock and along the bottom of the cave, striking the wall and curling upward and outward to the entrance of the cave, causing the rough turmoil which has procured for it the name, Cave of the Winds.

TABLE ROCK is occasionally breaking off, and thus it is likely to continue, and soon Table Rock will exist only in memory.

There is a stairway a short distance from this

rock by means of which persons can descend under the overhanging cliff, and, if any one wish it, be clad in the water-proof suit provided for the purpose, and go under the Horse Shoe Falls. The view here is very grand and sublime, and as one gazes at the frowning cliff over him, which seems tottering to fall, and as he passes under the curtain of water, so near that he can almost reach it, and is stunned by the noise of the water, an indescribable feeling of awe will unavoidably come over him, and he is still more and more impressed with the magnificence of Niagara.

Niagara in winter produces a very attracting influence over the beholder, when its great waters collect in one mass of frozen vapor, snow and water forming a complete mountain of ice and foam below the falls. In this season of the year the ever rising spray that comes continually from the cataract, coats the trees and bushes, and in fact every thing within its bounds, with a coat of the frozen spray, presenting a sublime and beautiful appearance, that cannot be realized in the summer season of the year.

WHIRLPOOL RAPIDS.—Between two and three miles below the falls, the river takes a very short turn, causing the water to strike with terrible force against the Canada side; this, together with the undercurrent produced by the water going over the falls, and arising to the surface some distance below the falls, causes these rapids.

NIAGARA RAILROAD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—

This bridge was completed ready for use in the spring of 1855, at a cost of about \$500,000. There is a carriage way directly under the railroad about twenty feet beneath. The bridge is built so that it has immense strength. It is eighty-eight feet in height on the American side, and seventy-eight feet on the Canada side. It has four large wire cables, made of small wire, which contain about four thousand miles of wire. The weight of this bridge is estimated at about eight hundred tons. It stands two miles below the falls.

NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This bridge is built about one-half a mile below the great falls. It was built for carriages and foot passengers, at a cost of \$120,000. The towers on the Canada side are one hundred and twenty feet in height, and on the American side one hundred and six. The distance from tower to tower is one thousand two hundred and thirty feet. The height of the bridge from the water is two hundred and fifty-six feet. On each side of the bridge is a strong railing, five feet in height. By being upon this bridge persons have a magnificent view of both American and Horse Shoe Falls, and also a very beautiful view of Table Rock, Goat Island, the Rapids, and the thundering, and as it were, troubled waters below the falls.

QUEENSTOWN stands down the river on the Canada side. Is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, and the monument of the British General who fell in battle on the neighboring heights on

the 13th of October 1812, called BROOKS' MONUMENT. It is about two hundred feet high, surrounded by a Corinthian capitol, upon which is a statute of War. The dome is nine feet high, and is reached by means of steps starting from the base inside of the monument. There is placed on top of the dome a statue of General Brooks. The view of the country surrounding this place, from this monument, is most beautiful and interesting.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW YORK.

The city of New York proper, stands on Manhattan Island, which is thirteen and a half miles in length and averaging one and three-fifths of a mile in breadth, forming an area of about twenty-two square miles, containing fourteen thousand acres. The adjoining islands in East River and the bay make four hundred additional acres belonging to the city. The city is situated at the mouth of the Hudson river; about eighteen miles from the Atlantic ocean, in about 41 deg. north latitude and 74 deg. west longitude. The city and county are identical in limits, and occupy the whole surface of Manhattan Island, Randall's, Ward's and Blackwell's Islands in the East river, and Ellis', Bedloe's and Governor's islands in the bay; the three last being occupied by the United States government.

THE HARBOR AT NEW YORK.—This is one amongst the finest and most beautiful harbors in the world.

CENTRAL PARK.—“There are many public enterprises intended for the benefit of the city which mistaken calculations or official corruption have made complete or comparative failures. One, at least, can be presented, which has more than filled the most sanguine expectations that were ever entertained of it. This notable exception is the Central Park. We call it Central Park now ; had we done so fifteen years ago, we would have been looked upon as lunatics. Allowing something for the foresight of the projectors who named it, there is likelihood that in less than a quarter of a century, those who called it “Central” will be regarded as—speaking mildly—short sighted speculators. But, regarding it as it is now, it is unquestionably the most beautiful park of its age in the world, and, even leaving the matter of age out of the question, it is doubtful if any park can be found to surpass it in features of natural or artificial beauty. The admission must be made that its features of natural beauty were few. They were mainly boulders and swamps. But engineering science came into the field, and the results have been those that the story of Alladin suggested to us, or that might have occurred in the twinkling of a brilliant dream. It may truthfully be said that there is no more beautiful or attractive spot on earth. The park has outgrown its faults of juvenescence.

“Its trees may not be as noble in the grandeur of age as those which line the avenues which lead

up to the ancestral castles, plentiful in Europe; the country is not old enough for that; but what wonders a few years can accomplish have been accomplished in and by the Central Park. It has trees that need not be ashamed to show what they can do in the sub tegmine fagi line of business. The shrubberies are as luxuriant as any at Sydenham or Chatsworth. The lakes are more artistically laid out and bordered than in any rival place of the kind. The architectural decorations are beyond comparison, while the practical accommodations for the public have never been approached. In summer, verdant with every shade of green, it is glorious, and in winter it has attractions which only those who have enjoyed them know. Nothing could possibly be so delightful as a moon-light night skating on its frozen sheets of water, unless it were a summer evening music festival upon its emerald swards. To come down to mechanical details about the park's dimensions is more than ought to be expected. Suppose it does commence at fifty-ninth street and extend to one hundred and tenth, is that to be allowed to interfere with the little touch of romance one feels about it? Why should one's illusions of its illimitable vastness be circumscribed by being told it is thirteen thousand five hundred and seven feet, nine inches four-tenths in length, and twenty-seven hundred and eighteen feet, six inches and nine-tenths in breadth, making a superficial area of eight hundred and forty-three acres? Why speak by name

of it numerous gates, when everybody knows by this time how to get to it and into it? Why speak more fully of its grottoes, caverns and eyries? Are they not known to the multitude of the people? And the menagerie? Well it is not completed yet. There may be lions of Africa, and Bengal tigers, and elephants to come along after a while, but in the mean time we have to be content with numerous water-fowl, and such other additions as foreign and domestic donors may supply. It is good as it is, and future enterprise will make it better. In a very few years there will be a first-class zoological collection in Central Park."

The tour, or drive is a spacious macadamized road for vehicles, with a wide foot-path on either side. It makes the entire circuit of the grounds. In its serpentine course it embraces all the great architectural and scenic features of the Park. In its course it crosses many fine bridges and archways, now over, and now under the foot-paths and bridle roads. It presents a brilliant and inspiring spectacle as seen upon sunny afternoons when alive with the whirl of a thousand gay and gorgeous carriages, bearing the elite and fashion of the city through their daily airing."

"The bridle road follows the great carriage-way with many capricious detours through all the long circuit of the Park. It is entirely shut out, however, from the carriage route, which it never crosses, except upon archways above or below. * *

The total length of the Bridal Road is between five and six miles.

“The ramble is a charmingly wooded labyrinth of thirty-two acres, lying upon the broad hill-slope which drops down from the lower end of the old reservoir at Seventy-Ninth street to the margin of the Central Lake. It is a wonderfully secluded and quiet spot, quite undisturbed in all its generous extent by any road except the intricate foot-paths, through rich shrubbery of ever changing form and tint, leading the willing wanderer amidst their inexplicable mazes, now into the grateful shade of some Arcadian bower, and anon to the crest of some rocky cliff, overlooking the sunlit landscape far and near. It is the spot of all spots in the great Park for dreams and reverie, and will naturally become sacred to sentiment and love.

“THE CENTRAL LAKE is an exquisite reach of bright waters, covering an area of twenty acres, and bounded by a shore of infinite variety and beauty. Upon the upper side are the wooden slopes of the Ramble, stealing down with gentle, grassy step, or jutting out in bold, rocky promontory. At the south-east is the grand marble esplanade of the Terrace, with its gorgeous arches, fountains, steps, and statues. At its narrow base beyond—where it is almost cut in two like a modern belle—it is spanned by a noble wrought iron foot-bridge, with a single arch of eighty-seven and a half feet.”

This structure is called the "Bow Bridge," from its general likeness in form to a long bow ; and sometimes the "Flower Bridge," in consideration of the heavy vases of trailing plants which surmount its abutments. Another beautiful bridge carries a carriage road and walk over the channel connecting the main and western portion of the lake, and yet another, near by—most picturesquely constructed of wood—conducts a foot-path across the little bayou which approaches the western cape of the Ramble. Pretty boats dot the surface of the lake, bearing visitors—for a moderate fee—hither and thither. . . . Whole fleets of snow white swans, too, are ever gliding in stately progress through the winding waters. . . . When the ice is in suitable condition, the fact is announced by the elevation of a red ball upon the Tower Hill above. The welcome news is repeated. . . . Every one tells his neighbor that the "Ball is up !" whereupon, no matter how cold it may be, all the world, young and old, rich and poor, men and maidens rush pell-mell to the Park, forthwith put on skates, and hold high saturnalia there from earliest morn to latest night.

"THE MALL is a beautiful lawn in the southwest, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-Second streets. Here is a grand promenade thirty-five feet broad, and twelve hundred and twelve feet long, flanked on either side by rustic seats and by a double row of overarching elms. One of the southern approaches to the Mall is under the ele-

gant marble archway called the Alcove, and thence by broad steps ascending on either hand. Northward, the spacious walk terminates in a scene of unwonted beauty upon the upper esplanade of that imposing structure known as the Water Terrace. At this happy point seats are arranged for the cozy enjoyment of the orchestral strains which fill the grateful air at appointed days and hours."

THE FLOWER GARDEN occupies the area upon the Fifth avenue between Seventy-Third and Seventy-Fifth streets.

"THE CAVE is a bold and romantic rock chamber which opens northward at the western slope of the Ramble, and southward upon a little arm of the lake. It was discovered by chance, but not in its present spacious and accessible form, for it owes all its availability to the judicious assistance of art."

"TOWER HILL, above the Ramble, is one of the highest points in the Park. The topography naturally suggested the use which has been made of it as a generally observatory. . . . One hundred and thirty-six acres of the central area of the Park are occupied by the Croton reservoirs. . . . The Park is not for the present day alone, but for all the generations to come; and if the generous people of New York shall be remembered and blessed by their posterity for any good deed, above all others it will be for this inestimable gift."

“BROOKLYN, while incorporated as a distinct city, is practically identical with New York. Brooklyn is reached by numerous ferries. In time the East river will be spanned by a bridge, now begun, which promises to be the most remarkable piece of engineering in the country. In Brooklyn is Greenwood Cemetery, reached by numerous lines of cars, starting from the ferries. Greenwood is the handsomest cemetery in the country, both as regards the beauty of its surface, and the elegance of its monuments.”

“PROSPECT PARK, Brooklyn, is a noble park, and well worth visiting. It may be reached by cars starting from the ferries. It contains over five hundred acres, is beautifully wooded, has artificial lakes, fine drives, and is very attractive. Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, is lined with embowered villas, and very beautiful. A view of New York from Brooklyn Heights—reached best by Wall street ferry—is superb. The heights are crowded with splendid residences. The Navy Yard is also in Brooklyn—reached by ferry to Bridge street. The Atlantic dock—Hamilton ferry, foot of Broadway—should be visited.”

LAKE GEORGE is in the state of New York, and empties into Lake Champlain at Ticonderoga. It is surrounded by exceedingly high mountains. The waters are very deep and generally very clear, and abound in the finest of fish. The French formerly used this lake for sacramental purposes, for which it was termed by them, “Lake Sacrament.”

SARATOGA SPRINGS are in the state of New York, thirty-six miles north of Albany, and about ten or twelve in number, with various properties, but are all saline and chalybeate, issuing from a limestone formation which underlies the surface of sandy soil upon which the town stands. These springs are annually resorted to in the summer season by from 30,000 to 40,000 persons. Many invalid persons have received lasting benefits from the use of these medicinal waters.

WEST POINT is situated on a beautiful spot on the Hudson river, encircled by mountains, hills, and cliffs. Below, the Hudson flows in ceaseless splendor, teeming with life as the splendid steamers, well called "Floating Palaces," which pass and repass. West Point has ever tended to ennoble all who have enjoyed its advantages and profited by them. It has stamped an unmistakable seal on each of its children. Let all Americans be proud of their military academy. Let them be proud of its professors and proud of its location.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, situated in the state of New York, present to the beholder a variety of magnificent scenery. The twin lakes, which lie near, and their outlet, conduct to what are perhaps the most striking features of these mountains, the cascades of the mountain streams and the deep gorges through which they find their way to the lands below.

CLOVE OF THE CATSKILL.—This is a remarka-

ble ravine about five miles in length. It is wild, romantic, and terrible enough to behold, for the most ardent lover of the rough scenery of nature. The waterfalls of this stream are beautiful. The water leaping down at the first fall a distance of about four hundred and eighty feet, and the other eighty feet, emptying through the clove into the plain that is below. There is a road, twelve miles in length, leading from the village of Catskill to the Mountain House perched upon a mountain terrace about two thousand five hundred feet above the level of the river.

The highest mountain summits are High Peak and Round Top, each more than five thousand feet above the level of the sea.

BUFFALO, a noted city of New York, and the county seat of Erie county, is situated at the eastern extremity of Lake Erie and at the head of Niagara River. It was founded in the year 1801 by the Holland Land Company, and during the war between England and the United States in 1814, it was burned by the British and Indians, for which loss Congress appropriated to the city eighty thousand dollars. The city is very handsomely built, having a water front of about five miles on the lake and river, and beautiful streets bordered with a profusion of shade trees.

CAYUGA LAKE lies near the central part of the state of New York. The most remarkable feature of the scenery at the head of the lake is the number of gorges and ravines which have been worn

into the surrounding hills by the streams which pour down the lakeward slopes. At the head of this lake is situated the town of Ithica, a name brought before the American people as the seat of Cornell University.

FALL CREEK, the most northerly stream passing through Ithica, abounds in very magnificent scenery. Within the distance of a mile there are eight falls. The highest of these is Ithica Fall, which is a hundred and fifty feet. The others are Forest Fall, Foaming Fall, Triphammer Fall, and Rocky Fall, the highest of these range from sixty to thirty feet of perpendicular fall.

CARCADILLA CREEK is about half a mile south of Fall Creek. Being smaller, it possesses a more delicate variety of scenery. Its cascades are accessible only by the most hardy explorers.

ENFIELD FALLS.—About six miles from Ithica in a south-westerly direction is Enfield Falls, a place of much interest on account of the great depth which a stream of moderate dimensions has furrowed into the earth. The water reaches the main fall through a narrow canyon a hundred feet deep, and then pours down almost perpendicularly a hundred and eighty feet, into a chasm whose walls rise three hundred feet on either side. The most noted of all the waterfalls about the head of Cayuga Lake, is Taghanie, situated some ten miles north-west from Ithica. The most interesting features of this spot are the deep ravine

the great height of the cataract, and the beautiful view of the lake and country which it presents. The water breaks over a table rock and falls almost perpendicularly two hundred and fifteen feet.

SENECA LAKE.—At the head of this lake is the town of Watkins, noted for its glen. This town is situated in a narrow valley, amid a profusion of shrubbery, and within the shadow of Buck Mountain.

WATKINS GLEN.—The entrance to this glen is a rude stairway, braced firmly into the rock. We then come into Glen Alpha—as it has been somewhat fantastically styled, where a narrow but secure bridge across the chasm. One then follows a narrow, winding foot-path cut out of the face of the cliff, until all further progress is barred by a transverse walk, over which the waters of Long Cascade fall from a great height into the dark pool below.

THE GREAT ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS, in the state of New York, abounds in beautiful mountain scenery. It lies between Lakes George and Champlain on the east, and on the north and west lies the river St. Lawrence. In this rugged portion of the state, iron deposits are often found, and the Adirondack Hills are known to abound in rich and valuable ores. We will notice but a few of the principal scenes of this wilderness. First,

THE GREAT INDIAN PASS, which is one of the most beautiful scenes connected with that region. It is a gorge through the mountain, walled at one

point by great cliffs, which are so frequent amongst the mountain scenery.

THE SERANIC LAKES, which are three in number. The waters of each of these lakes are several miles in length, and in some places of great depth. They abound in numerous and picturesque islands and bays. The shores are covered with beautiful forests of pines of several varieties, and various other kinds of forest trees.

THE AUSABLE CHASM is near Keesville on the way to the Adirondacks, and is one of the most magnificent of chasms or gorges that is to be found in the United States. The AuSable river, in its passage through the Chasm at the high bridge, presents a scene magnificent. The wall, or bank, on either side of the stream, is in many places fifty feet high. The river has several noted waterfalls. After passing Birmingham it has a fall of about sixty feet. At the head of this fall it is spanned by a bridge. This bridge is continually overshadowed by a cloud of spray or mist. The winter season presents to view the frozen spray upon the rocks, trees, etc., in all its grandeur and beauty. The river passes on from the last named fall, almost hidden from view from above, for nearly a mile. It rushes now along a narrow but natural defile in the rock, in an exact and almost perfect course, after which it passes over a precipice, and darts madly down to the bottom of the Chasm, having walls rising vertically on either side from seventy to one hundred

and fifty feet, whilst the width of the charm generally is from twenty to thirty feet, and in some points the walls approach within a few feet of each other. Natural fissures, narrow and very deep, project from the main ravine. The bottom, or water of the ravine, is reached through one of these openings by means of a stairway consisting of over two hundred steps. On coming to the bottom of the stairway you come directly upon a platform which is separated from what is called the Table Rock, by a very deep and narrow chasm. One can but wonder, whilst standing upon this platform viewing the wonderful works of nature, at the great and almighty power of the Creator.

CHAPTER VII.

MASSACHUSETTS.

MASSACHUSETTS is one of the original thirteen states of the United States of America. A portion of the state on the upland is naturally not very productive, but by careful and laborious cultivation it has been much improved. Generally in the valleys, especially the Housatonic and Connecticut valleys, the soil is rich and very productive. The climate near the coast is variable, with prevailing winds, especially in the spring season. In other portions of the state the climate is more pleasant, but in the winter season, in the mountain districts, is very severe.

BOSTON, the well known city and the capital of the State, was called Boston in memory of Boston, of England, by the people who settled there in 1630, many of whom had emigrated from that place. Among the places worthy of notice in the city we will mention a few:

THE PUBLIC GARDEN, which is situated in the western part of the city, and is separated from the

common by Charles street. This garden contains an area of about twenty-four acres, of which three acres are occupied by a pond of irregular shape, and spanned by a massive bridge of stone and iron. The garden is enclosed with a substantial iron fence. It is laid out with irregular walks, bordered with flowers and ornamental shrubs, and adorned with fountains, vases, and statues of bronze and marble. The equestrian statue of Washington, designed by Thomas Ball, faces Commonwealth avenue, at the westerly side of the garden. Also, the statue of Edward Everett, and a granite monument to commemorate the discovery of ether, are near the northern side, and in the basin of one of the fountains stands a beautiful marble statue of Venus.

BOSTON COMMON, which consists in a public park of great and natural beauty. No park is better suited to the purpose for which it is used. A part of the common is devoted to the use of ball playing, especially for the benefit of the youthful ball players of the city, and also in the Frog Pond with its beautiful fountains, the youth are permitted to sail in their little ships unmolested. The deer park is a place worthy of notice, and a very popular resort for visitors. The paths are all beautifully shaded with trees. The tree known as the Old Elm is an object of great interest, as it is supposed to be one of the oldest trees in the United States.

BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.—This monument

was erected in memory of the battle of Bunker Hill. It stands on a small hill near the city of Boston, and is two hundred and twenty feet high, plainly built of granite stone. Within the monument is a stairway ascending from the bottom to near the top to a window, thus presenting a fine view of the country.

NAHANT is delightfully situated on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, and is a rocky promontory, the surroundings of which are extremely curious and interesting. The views of ocean and inland scenery from Nahant are splendid. On this famous pinnacle which rises from the ocean, will be found the celebrated summer resort, the Maolis Gardens, from whence views may be had of the whole of the eastern shores of Massachusetts Bay. Summer houses, shaded piazzas, and a restaurant, are in the Maolis Gardens for the accommodation of visitors. The principal objects of interest at Nahant are the Natural Bridge, Pulpit Rock, Swallow's Cave, John's Peril, and the Spouting Horn. Nahant is easily reached by steamer and railroad from Boston. There are many other places worthy of notice in the state, and near the city of Boston, one of which is the well known university of Cambridge—

HARVARD COLLEGE—called Harvard, after Rev. John Harvard, of Charleston, who donated to the college the sum of eight hundred pounds about two years after it was established. It has long since become one of the leading colleges of the

country. The college yard contains upwards of twenty acres, and is almost all occupied by the numerous buildings connected with the institution.

LOWELL CITY, situated on the Merrimac river, about twenty-five miles north-west from the city of Boston, is next to Boston in point of population, and the principal manufacturing town of the state. Besides the manufacturing of all kinds of cotton and woolen goods, there are extensive machine shops, etc., the principal ones of which are the Lowell Machine Shop, the Lowell Bleaching Corporation, and the Medical Laboratory, one of the most extensive in the United States of America. The streets of the city are regularly made, and the place contains many beautiful buildings.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The early settlement of Pennsylvania was by a number of Quakers, among whom was William Penn. In 1661 he obtained from Charles II. an extensive tract of land west of the Delaware river, in payment of a claim against the government for sixteen thousand pounds left him by his father. It was named Pennsylvania by the King himself : “the woody land of Penn.”

William Penn was a son of Admiral Penn, who had been distinguished by his conquests at Jamaica, and memorable achievements during the war with Holland. He was born in the year 1644, and was expelled from the Oxford University at the age of sixteen, for embracing the doctrine of the Quakers, after which he was cruelly treated by his father, and driven from home, but soon afterwards he sent him to travel, hoping thereby to change his mind from the Quaker doctrine. But after his return, and again hearing a Quaker preacher, he became so firm in the belief that all

his father's efforts to change him were without effect. A part of the land granted to Penn by the King, was at that time settled by a few Sweedes and Dutch. Penn, after buying it from them, selected the spot for their town—Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, the leading city of the state of Pennsylvania, and properly the first capitol of the United States, where the Declaration of Independence was declared and adopted, amid the ringing of bells and the joyful shouts of the assembled multitude, is now the second city in the union in point of population. The site for the city was selected by William Penn in 1683, and the city was then named Philadelphia, meaning "Brotherly Love," in token of the feeling which then prevailed among the inhabitants. Soon after this Penn made a memorable treaty with the Indians, under an elm tree in the place, called "Kensington." The tree was carefully preserved until 1810, when it was blown down during a terrible storm. There has since been a monument erected to mark the spot where the tree stood. There, beside the Delaware river, the brave Indian chieftains and Penn and his followers met to form their treaty. "We meet," says Penn, "on the broad pathway of truth and good will. No advantage shall be taken on either side, but all shall be openness and love. I will not call you children, for parents do sometimes chide their children too severely ; nor brothers only, for brothers differ. The friendship between me and you I will not compare to a chain,

for that the rain might rust, or the falling tree might break. We are the same as if one man's body were divided into two parts. We are all one flesh and one blood."

The Indians believed all the words uttered by Penn, and received his presents, giving him in return as a token of their friendship a belt of wampum. "We will live," repeated the Indians, "with William Penn and his children in love so long as the moon and the sun shall endure." This treaty, I believe, was never broken.

Philadelphia fast grew in wealth and population, and at the death of Penn, in 1718, it had a population of about ten thousand.

Among the old relics of the city at the present time we will first notice

INDEPENDENCE HALL.—In this building the Declaration of Independence was adopted. On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, moved that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states. Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, John Adams, of Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert R. Livingston, of New York, were appointed on a committee to prepare or draft the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson, who was appointed chairman of the committee, wrote the important document, after which it was reported to Congress, and after being discussed and slight-

ly amended, it was adopted at 2 o'clock on the 4th of July, 1776.

On this memorable day the streets of the city were crowded with excited citizens, all anxious to learn the decision of Congress. At the old State House the bell-ringer had taken his place in the steeple at an early hour of the day that he might lose no time in announcing to the people that their independence was declared, having a boy stationed below to give him the signal when to ring. He waited impatiently at the long delay, but suddenly the joyful shout, "Ring ! Ring !" came from his boy below. Loudly pealed the bell, and as loudly were its tones greeted by the delighted citizens. The Declaration was signed by all the members present, and the thirteen colonies, or states, were thenceforth known as "The Thirteen United States of America."

CARPENTER'S HALL.—This hall is near Independence Hall, and the place where Congress first met. In this hall was delivered the first prayer in Congress, by Parson Duche, in the morning after receiving the news of the bombardment of Boston, and Congress knew then that war was inevitable. The prayer then offered brought tears to many of the grave and passionless who were present, and the voices of those who had opposed the opening of Congress with prayer, were never again raised for that purpose. Philadelphia, at the present day contains a vast amount of beautiful scenery and magnificent

buildings, among which are the Girard College and Custom House on Chestnut street, the Philadelphia Library building on Fifth street, the building of the American Sunday School Union in the central portion of the city, and the headquarters of the union.

FAIRMOUNT PARK contains nearly three thousand acres of land, being over three times as large as Central Park. It is beautifully laid out and contains several statues, etc., prominent among which is the Lincoln Monument erected in 1871. On the summit of Lemon Hill is the mansion in which Robert Morris had his home during the revolution. It is now a restaurant. On an adjoining hill is the log cabin which General Grant used as his head quarters at City Point. A short distance from the Girard avenue bridge is the Children's Play Ground, near Sweet Brier Mansion, and from this the road enters Lansdownne. The Belmont Mansion was erected about 1745. Fairmount Park is certainly not excelled in natural beauties. It is to be a public pleasure ground forever, or as long as the city remains, and under the management of a board of commissioners. The great, and most distinctive features of the park are its perfect adaptation to the purpose for which it is used, its thorough rurality, and the breadth and variety of its landscape. It would perhaps be very difficult to point out a spot anywhere concentrating in the same space so many objects of natural beauty and

interest; the ruggedness of the rocks, the view of the adjacent river and falls, the four reservoirs, the numerous fountains, the flowers and the rich verdure of the surrounding landscape—all combine to add to the exquisite beauty of the park.

CHAPTER IX.

OHIO.

The state of Ohio is one of the most prosperous and wealthy of the United States, and has a population at this time of about 2,665,260. The soil is very productive, producing grains, fruits and vegetables in abundance. It has also extensive manufactories, and ranks next to Pennsylvania in the production of coal and iron.

CINCINNATI, which is the chief city of the state, is situated on the north side of the Ohio river. It is built on a natural plateau, through which the river passes. On the south side of the river, directly opposite Cincinnati are the towns of Covington and Newport.

This great plain is almost entirely surrounded by hills, some of which rise to the height of three hundred feet. From these hill tops can be seen a most beautiful view of the cities, and the notable Ohio river coursing its way in its winding channel. No other city in the state affords such a variety of scenery. The growth of Cin-

cinnati has been very rapid; her manufactories are extensive and various; she is also noted for her theological seminaries, medical schools, commercial seminaries, female seminaries and colleges. There are under the control of the city an Infirmary, a Dispensary, a Lunatic Asylum, and a House of Refuge, and many other places worthy of notice, but our space will only admit of us mentioning a few.

THE CINCINNATI OBSERVATORY, which is situated in the eastern part of the city, and is said to contain one of the largest telescopes in the union, is very beautiful and grand. Cincinnati abounds in beautiful parks and fountains of almost unrivaled beauty and loveliness.

CINCINNATI FOUNTAIN.—This fountain has many beautiful features, and is made a place of public resort and amusement for the people of the city. “The structure is surmounted by a beautiful figure representing the genius of water, through whose outspread hands, extended to bless, falls an exquisitely fine shower, like gentle rain. Underneath, about the massive pedestal, stand four colossal groups, representing the most obvious benefits of water—a mechanic on a burning roof imploring heaven for rain; a farmer beside his plow, whose labor will have no fruit without the kindly showers; a young girl leading her sick father to the healing fountain; a mother taking her child to the bath. Underneath these groups are four elegant basins, from which

thirty-six streams of water play into a circular mote at the base of the structure. The pediment to which these basins are attached is richly adorned with compositions in relief, representing the uses of water in the most varied forms of human industry—as in navigation, fishing, as a motive power directly applied in various kinds of mills, and indirectly as steam. These compositions are exquisitely finished, and the meaning of every design may be discerned at a glance.” The Cincinnati Fountain was designed and cast in Munich, Germany.

There are many other places and scenery worthy of notice in the state, but our space at the present will not admit of any further description.

CHAPTER X.

KENTUCKY SCENERY.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE is located in the state of Kentucky. The cave is entered from the eastern part of Edmonson county, on the south side of Green river, and over nine hundred feet above the level of the stream, and ninety-four miles south of Louisville, being about equal distance from Louisville and Nashville.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE.—A very few minutes walk after leaving the Cave Hotel brings us into a deeply shaded ravine. The air here is pleasant, cool and bracing. Proceeding on our way we come to a yawning chasm about fifty feet deep, through which the cave is entered by a descending stairway. Generally, the first emotions which are awakened at the first sight of the entrance and its surroundings are not so agreeable as we could have wished. Various kinds of shrubbery and climbing vines cling to the projecting rocks at every point as if striving to cast

some adorning drapery over their nakedness.

THE WATERFALL, a very small stream of water, pours a ceaseless flow of silvery beads issuing from a shelving rock just above the entrance of the cave, and dashes it to spray in the bottom of the chasm. Formerly the cave was entered farther down the hill near Green river, where it may still be entered and explored up to the present entrance; being there cut off by a breach caused by the new, or present entrance. This part of the cave is now known as Dickson's Cave, is about half a mile long, and contains nothing of special interest.

After descending into the cave by the present entrance, we come into rocky chambers where the temperature of the atmosphere is uniformly about 59° F. The air is exhaled or inhaled through the mouth of the cave, as the temperature outside is above or below the standard. Generally in summer, the air being cooler in the cave, a strong current rushes outward. In cold weather the current sets inward. In the fall and spring seasons of the year, when the temperature is about the same outside of the cave as it is inside. There is no action or current of air whatever. This natural phenomenon may well be called the breathing of the cave. There is no change of season scarcely at all, within the cave the temperature always being about the same.

THE MAIN CAVE begins at what is called the Rotunda—a large cavern at the commencement

of the main cave—and is believed to be directly under the cave hotel. This cavern is more than seventy-five feet high, and about one hundred and sixty feet across at the bottom. The main cave extends to the distance of five or six miles. It varies in width from a few feet up to three hundred, and in some places it reaches the height of one hundred feet. The course of the cave is varied and irregular, having numerous passages putting off from the main cave, and after winding passages, communicating with other chambers or caverns, often surpassing in grandeur the most renowned portions of the main cave.

About a quarter of a mile from the entrance to the main cave there is a second cavern or enlargement in the main cave, which has a gothic roof, or ceiling, spanning the arch some forty or fifty feet above the floor. This chamber is somewhat irregular, and has an area of several thousand square feet. From its size and texture it is sometimes called

THE CHURCH.—At the left hand corner of this chamber there is a solid stone platform about three feet higher than the main bottom, and wide enough to hold a stand and a few chairs. This is called the pulpit, and no doubt but from this pulpit the story of Christ crucified has been told to large and attentive audiences, probably attracted there by the novelty of the place, and knowing that even in these sunless caverns that underlie the ground, the Heavenly Father is ever ready to

hear and answer the requests of his humble followers.

THE GIANT'S COFFIN.—About one mile from the mouth of the main cave, and a little to the right of the pathway, stands a large rock about fifty-seven feet long, being detached from the rest and standing up a little from the bottom. It bears a perfect resemblance to a huge coffin, and any person can see the fitness of the name, "Giant's Coffin."

ECHO RIVER is in the interior of the cave, and is said to contain fish having no eyes.

BANDIT HALL.—This hall is immediately above a small chamber called "Bacon Chamber," and at the commencement of a small avenue called "Spark's Avenue," which leads to "Mammoth Dome." Here several unexplored avenues branch off in every direction. This view represents a party of bandits at dinner, and as reviewed by magnesium light, exceeds in romantic wildness the most extravagant conceptions of Salvator Rosa.

THE PIT, OR MAELSTROM.—This pit, which is some distance within the cave, is about thirty feet in diameter. Its depth is not definitely known, as it has never been thoroughly explored. There have been several attempts made to explore this pit, but with very unsatisfactory results. In 1859 an attempt was made by a bold adventurer to explore this region by descending into the Pit. He descended into the abyss by means of ropes

attached to a basket and arranged with pulleys. The management and working of the ropes and pulleys was intrusted in the care of some young friends of the bold and hazardous adventurer.

Numerous accounts of this descent have been published in various forms, one of which I will give—a beautiful poem, by George Lansing Taylor :

“Down! down! down!
 Into the darkness dismal;
 Alone—alone—alone—
 Into the gulf abysmal,
 On a single strand of rope,
 Strong in purpose and in hope.
 Lighted by one glimmering lamp,
 Half extinguished by the damp,
 Swinging o’er the pit of gloom,
 Into the awful stillness,
 And the sepulchral chillness,
 Lower him into the Maelstrom’s deeps,
 Where Nature her locked-up
 Mysteries keeps.”

* * * * *

As he is descending he comes to a small waterfall, or cascade, which is described in the following words:

“But behold from rocky wall,
 Circling round the shaft below,
 Spouts a crystal waterfall.
 All its coarseness,
 And its hoarseness
 When he sees how fair their source is,
 Vanish, till by aid of vision,
 Sounds infernal grow elysian.
 Now he swings anear the side

Of this wierd and wondrous tide,
 Where its limpid billows slide,
 And its sheets descending glide,
 Veiled in whiteness like a bride;
 Glistening where his lamp is beaming,
 Sparkling, flashing, glittering, gleaming,
 Like a shower of diamonds streaming,
 From the lap of Nature dreaming;
 Streaming downward, passing quickly,
 Sprinkling now upon him thickly,
 From the fissure far above him,
 As if all the naiads love him
 With so rich a love and tender
 That they shower baptismal splendor;
 Floods of jewels for his visit—
 Is't a flood? or is it
 That their kisses almost drown him?"

The hero still unsatisfied gives the signal to be lowered—

"Into the dark profound,
 A deep that ne'er did plummet sound;
 Still he descends
 And anxious bends,
 Gazing down in darkness that never ends—
 Whose dimness

* * * * *

And dreadness
 More frightful are made by his lamp's sickly redness;
 Till checked by sudden shock,
 He stands on solid rock,
 Ninety and a hundred feet
 From the friends who hold that cable;

* * * * *

He enters a hall,
 A huge niche in the wall,
 Where echoes unnumbered respond to his call

From a roof that impends
Where a gallery extends,
Till, bounded by distance, in darkness it ends.

* * * * *

Thus he wanders,
Roams and ponders,
Through this gallery of wonders,
Till a rock barrier rising
To an altitude surprising,
All across the chamber closes,
And effectually opposes
All his efforts to get o'er it,
And he stands repulsed before it,
Yet he sees the cave extending
Onward till in distance blending
With the darkness as if Nature
Were resolved to hold some feature
Hidden still from mortal creature."

Thus ends this beautiful poem which has described the story of the bold hero who descended into this fearful and awful abyss.

THE END OF THE CAVE.—This great cave has been explored to the distance of nine miles from its mouth, but there are still unexplored portions of it reaching on beyond, and it is unknown to what extent it might yet be traversed.

CHAPTER XI.

GEORGIA AND FLORIDA SCENERY.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER, the largest stream of Georgia, forming the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina, rises by two head streams in the Appalachian chain of mountains, and near the source of the Tennessee and Hiawassee rivers on one side, and the Chattahoochee river on the other. Savannah and Augusta, two of the largest cities in the state, are built upon its banks. The city of Savannah is about seventeen miles from where the river empties into the Atlantic Ocean. One among the many striking features of Savannah is the wideness of its principal streets, abounding with beautiful shade trees, and the flower gardens attached to almost every resident-house.

The benevolent, literary and educational interests of Savannah are very numerous and very liberally supported. Among the oldest are the Union Society, which is for the support and education of orphan boys, and the Female Asylum

for the care and education of girls, both of which were founded in the year 1750. The subject of popular education has commanded the attention of the most influential citizens of the city, through whose exertions a public school system has been inaugurated which may justly be pronounced equal to that of any other city in the union. The city is not without suburban attraction, having several places of historical interest near it, a few of which are Thunderbolt, White Bluff, Isle of Hope, and Vernon, near retreats, all being within a short distance of the city, where, in the summer months the bracing sea breezes and salt water bathing are enjoyed. At each of the places are a small settlement and very good accommodations for visitors.

AUGUSTA, which is situated on the banks of the Savannah river, and as far up the stream as it is navigable for steamboats, was settled about two years later than Savannah. It is situated on a broad plain bordering on the river. It is an important cotton market. Active scenes are witnessed on the river where steamers receive their loads of cotton. On Summerville Hill there is a United States Arsenal; here during the war the confederates built extensive workshops and powder mills, which now is an object of curiosity to the visitor.

TALLULAH FALLS.—“The Cherokee word ‘Tallulah’ means ‘The Terrible,’ and was originally applied to the river of that name on account of its

fearful falls. This stream rises among the Alleghany Mountains, and is a tributary of the Savannah in northern Georgia. It runs through a mountain land, narrow, deep, clear, and cold, and subject to every variety of mood. During the first half of its career it winds among the hills in uneasy joy, and then for several miles it wears a placid appearance, and you can scarcely hear the murmur of its waters. Soon tiring of its peaceful course, however, it narrows itself for an approaching contest, and runs through a chasm whose walls—about two miles in length—are for the most part perpendicular; and, after making five distinct leaps, as the chasm deepens, it settles into a turbulent and angry mood, and so continues until it leaves the gorge and regains its wonted character. The total fall of water within the two miles has been estimated at four hundred feet, and the several falls have been named Lodore, Tempesta, Oceana, Horicon, and Serpentine. What they have done that they should have been so wretchedly christened, has always been a mystery. At this point the stream is exceedingly winding, and the granite cliffs on either side vary in height from six hundred to nine hundred feet, while the mountains which back the cliffs reach an elevation of fifteen hundred feet. Many of the pools are large and deep, and the rocks are everywhere covered with the most luxuriant mosses. The vegetation of the whole chasm is particularly rich and varied, for

you find here not only the pine, but specimens of every variety of the more tender trees, together with lichens, vines, and flowers, which would keep a botanist employed for half a century. Only four paths have been discovered leading to the margin of the water, and to make either one of these descents requires much of the nerve and courage of the sapphire gatherer. Through this immense gorge a strong wind is ever blowing, and the sunlight never falls upon the cataracts without forming beautiful rainbows which contrast strangely with the surrounding gloom and horror ; and the roar of the waterfall perpetually ascending to the sky comes to the beholder with a voice that bids him to wonder and admire. As a natural curiosity the Falls of Tallulah are on a par with the river Saginaw and the falls of Niagara. Other striking features of this chasm are the Devil's Pulpit, Devil's Dwelling, the Eagle's Nest, the Deer Leap, Hawthorn's Pool, and Hawk's Sliding Place, whose several names convey an idea of their characteristics, or associations. After emerging from its magnificent chasm, the Tallulah river runs quietly through a beautiful vale, which is so completely hemmed in by hills as to be inaccessible to a vehicle of any description." * *

THE STATE OF FLORIDA, which is a large peninsula, is situated in the south-east part of the United States, and has a population of about 187,748. The climate is warm, and the state

abounds in tropical fruits.

SWAMPS.—There are numerous swamps throughout the state, of cypress and other trees and shrubs, natives of that clime.

ST. AUGUSTINE, the oldest city in the United States of America, is situated on the Atlantic coast on a narrow peninsula, which is formed by the Sebastian and Matanzas rivers. The city, which stands about forty miles south of the mouth of the river St. Johns, and nearly one hundred and sixty miles south of the city of Savannah, Georgia. It was founded by the Spaniards in 1565, and has been since that time a place of note and distinction. St. Augustine has many advantages and objects of great interest which she may well be proud of.

TREES AND GARDENS.—All the gardens in the city are well stocked with trees and flowers, which give to the place a grand and noble appearance: such as dates, palms, wild olives, figs, guavas, plantains, pomegranates, lemons, limes, citrons, shaddocks, bergamot, China and Seville oranges.

The city is built mostly of coquina (a kind of stone taken generally from Anastasia Island adjacent to the city), and in the Spanish style, but there are many buildings in the American style which are surrounded by numerous tropical plants, shrubs and trees.

There are many buildings, and objects of beautiful scenery within the city, and throughout the whole state.

CHAPTER XII.

ILLINOIS SCENERY.

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS has very extensive prairies and an exceedingly fertile soil, and is fast growing in improvements, and in wealth and population; at the present having a population of over 2,539,891.

This state excels every other state in the United States in its production of Indian corn. It is well adapted to agricultural pursuits, producing grains, fruits and vegetables in great quantities. The climate is mild and healthful, especially in the southern part of the state—the northern portion being somewhat colder.

CHICAGO, the largest and most populous city of the state, situated on Lake Michigan, is fast increasing in wealth and population, being more than once partly destroyed by fire, it still exists as the “Queen City” of the state. The city abounds in magnificent buildings and beautiful scenery.

SPRINGFIELD, the capitol of the state, is situ-

ated on the prairie near the Sangamon river. The place has long been noted for its enterprising and talented citizens, some of whom have acquired national distinction.

In 1837 the citizens of the city pledged themselves to raise the amount of fifty thousand dollars to secure the building of the state capitol, which was soon afterwards built, but the building becoming insufficient for the wants of the fast growing, populous state, a new state house building was begun in 1868.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE was built of cut stone, at a cost of almost \$3,000,000. The total length of the building from north to south (exclusive of the porticos), is three hundred and fifty-nine feet, the width of the building (exclusive of a twenty foot portico at the east end, or main entrance), is two hundred and sixty-six feet.

Underneath the building is the heating apparatus, and room for the storage of fuel.

The first story—nineteen feet high—contains a few offices, but the greater portion of it is devoted to geological specimens, stationery, etc. The floor being made of marble throughout, is most beautiful and grand.

The second, or principal story, is twenty-two and a half feet in height, and occupied by the offices and rooms of the several officers of the state.

The third story is forty-five feet from floor to ceiling, and contains the halls of the Senate

Chamber and House of Representatives, also the necessary accompanying rooms and offices.

Above the roof—which is of slate and copper—rises the stately and magnificent dome three hundred and twenty feet from the earth.

SPRINGFIELD contains many objects of interesting scenery. Not far from the city is Oak Ridge Cemetery, which contains the grave and monument of Lincoln. The monument is made of granite, one hundred feet in height, and adorned with four groups of statuary representing the Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, and Navy. Also, a statue of President Abraham Lincoln and the coat of arms of the United States of America. It is surrounded by a terrace over seventy feet square, and about fifteen feet high, on which is the obelisk, twelve feet square at the terrace, and tapers to eight feet square at the top. On the northern side of the terrace is a projection, the catacomb, which contains the remains of President Lincoln, and also tombs for the remainder of the Lincoln family. On the south side of the terrace is also a projection, called Memorial Hall, the design of which is to contain articles belonging to President Lincoln. The monument is said to have cost the sum of nearly \$200,000.

CHAPTER XIII.

MISSOURI SCENERY.

The state of Missouri is situated near the center of the United States of America, is fast growing in wealth and population. A portion of the state is rough and mountainous. The valley land along the rivers is generally very fertile, producing grain and fruit in abundance. Several valuable minerals are found in this state, the principal of which are iron, lead, copper, and coal. Jefferson City, the capital of the state, is situated on the south side of the Missouri river, and is rapidly growing in population. At the present the state has a population of about 1,721,195. There are many places and objects which abound in magnificent scenery throughout the state, but our space will not permit us to numerate or describe them.

ST. LOUIS is situated on the Mississippi river, about twenty miles below the mouth of the Missouri. The city stands on two natural plateaus of

land, and from twenty to sixty feet above the high water of the Mississippi. The city is well laid out with beautiful streets, generally crossing each other at right angles, and beautified with magnificent buildings on either side. Among the public buildings are the Court House—occupying a whole square,—the Center Market, the Custom House, the Cathedral, the Churches, the City Hall, the Southern Hotel, the Planters House, and many other hotels and other public institutions.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.—Henry Shaw's Botanical Garden of St. Louis shows a variety of beautiful scenery of plants and objects.

HENRY SHAW'S RESIDENCE presents a view elegant and grand ; also the interior of the Tropical House, showing the tropical plants, etc. Other places worthy of notice are the Tower Grove Park, Fair Grounds, Arsenal Grounds, Lafayette Park, etc.

FRONT STREET, which extends along the levee, is over one hundred feet wide, on the side of the street facing the river. It is built up with massive buildings presenting a grand appearance when one approaches the city by water.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.—In this square stands the statue of Thomas Benton, an object quite interesting and impressive. The silent speaker stands with his right hand pointing to the west, and containing the engraved and well known prophesy, "The Way to the East;" all presenting an effective and interesting scene to the beholder.

THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, which was incorporated in 1853, is an institution of vast importance, and intended to embrace nearly the whole range of university studies, giving an opportunity for a complete preparation for every sphere of business of practical and scientific life.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.—One of the great wonders of St. Louis is the bridge across the Mississippi, which was completed in the summer of 1874. This bridge was constructed under the direction of the wonderful architectural and engineering skill of Mr. James B. Eads, well known for his numerous inventions and engineering skill. The bridge has three spans, each formed with arches of cast-steel. The length of the bridge is 2,046 feet; including approaches, 6,220 feet; length of tunnel, 11,100 feet; center span, 520 feet; side spans, each 502 feet; height of bridge above high water mark, center span, fifty-five feet; side spans, each fifty feet. There are two roadways in the bridge, the upper one being for carriages, horse cars, and foot passengers, the lower one for railway trains.

The total estimated cost of the bridge and tunnel is about \$10,000,000.

CHAPTER XIV.

KANSAS.

The state of Kansas, which was admitted to the Union in 1861, is one of the most productive of the western states, has a mild and healthful climate, and abounds in many interesting and beautiful scenes, and is fast growing in wealth and population, having a population, according to the last census, of about 364,399. The broad and fertile prairies are covered with green grass and blooming flowers during nearly the whole of the summer season, and in truth she may well be called "The Garden State of the West." The face of the country is rolling and well adapted to agricultural pursuits. There are numerous beautiful mounds in various portions of the state, thus affording very pleasant building sites, and natural places for observation.

TOPEKA, the capitol of the state, is situated on the Kansas river, is one of the most prosperous towns in the state, and rapidly growing in population and commercial importance.

FORT SCOTT, which is situated in the southeastern part of the state, and the county seat of Bourbon county, is a place worthy of notice. It was first established as a military post in 1842, and called Camp Scott. About one year after, the government at Washington changed the name to Fort Scott in honor of General Winfield Scott.

In 1854 the troops were withdrawn, and all the buildings belonging to the government left in charge of an orderly sergeant. In 1855 the government buildings were sold, and the place abandoned as a military post. Nothing occurred as to the building of a town until June, 1857, when a town company was formed, of which George A. Crawford was elected president, and George W. Jones, secretary. The company succeeded in buying claims to the amount in all, five hundred and twenty acres. Soon after the purchase of the land a plat of the town was made by the company. After the laying out of the town it began to grow rapidly, and now numbers over six thousand five hundred inhabitants. It is situated near the center of the vast coal fields in southeastern Kansas and south-western Missouri, and may properly be called the metropolis of southern Kansas. There are mines of lead, zinc, coal, and iron near by. Cement, and mineral paint is largely manufactured and exported in great quantities. Large quantities of lime are burnt. Excellent brick for building and other purposes are made in the vicinity. There are several manufactories in the town, three extensive

flouring mills—the most extensive of which is the C. W. Goodlander mill and elevator. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and the Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway cross here. There are paved streets lighted with gas, two public school buildings, several fine church buildings, all of which add to the beauty of the place.

THE OPERA HOUSE, which is situated on the corner of Main and Wall streets, and built principally of brick, is one of the grandest buildings in the town, and displays the best of architectural skill. It is three stories high above ground, with a basement eight feet deep under the entire building.

The building is fifty feet wide and one hundred and twenty long. The main front is east on Main street (which runs north and south), fifty feet front; also having a front of one hundred and twenty feet to the south, on Wall street.

The building is owned by Mr. A. C. Davidson, and was planned and built by him in the summer of 1874 at a cost of about \$30,000. The first story is composed of three large store rooms and First National Bank rooms. One store room, 25x80 feet, and the main room connected with the bank, 25x60 feet, front east on Main street; in the rear of these, in the west end of the building, are the other two store rooms, each fifteen feet in width and forty in length, and front south on Wall street.

On the second floor is the opera room, which is fifty feet in width and eighty in length, and will conveniently seat about one thousand persons. The stage is in the east end of the room, and is 22x47 feet. The entrance to this room is by means of a broad stairway starting from Wall street on the south side of the building, at the south-west corner.

Directly east of the opera room, on the same floor, are two rooms intended for offices, each of which are twenty-three feet square.

The third story contains six rooms which are used for dressing rooms for the actors or theatrical performers.

Fort Scott contains magnificent brick buildings, and with her rapid growth and many natural advantages. She bids fair to soon become the foremost city of the state.

KANSAS BIRDS.—The most interesting birds of Kansas—some of which are used for food—are the prairie chickens, which are very numerous, pelicans, storks, king fishers, wild canary birds, prairie hawks, crows, magpies, sand-hill cranes, ducks, woodcocks, snipes, quails, meadow larks, hooting owls, screech owls, red birds, cuckoo, arctic snowbirds, etc.

There are many places and scenes throughout the state which we would like to mention, but for want time and space in this work we will have to desist till some future day.

CHAPTER XV.

MORMONISM AND SALT LAKE.

Joseph Smith was the founder of Mormonism in the State of Illinois, where the new creed prospered for a few years, but the people of the State became hostile to this new doctrine. Smith was killed by a mob in 1844, after which Brigham Young was chosen president in his place. Brigham was born in Whitingham, Vermont, in 1801, after joining the Mormons in Illinois in 1832, he was appointed as elder in the church and in 1835 he again received an appointment as one of the twelve apostles, which office he filled in the church until after the death of Smith, being then appointed president or leader of the mormon faith.

In 1845 he was driven with the church from their capital, Nauvoo, Illinois, by force of arms. After a long and toilsome journey they arrived in Utah in 1847. It is now twenty-eight years since the mormons reached the site of their present capitol. At that time they numbered one hundred and thirty-nine men and four women. They claim

that they set out on their journey with no definite place of settlement in view ; that Brigham saw in a vision while on the way a beautiful mountain guarded valley, the same which heaven assured him was to be their future home. And in coming in view of the great Salt Lake, the Jordon and Ensign Peak, immediately exclaimed, "Here is the spot."

On reaching the place they immediately knelt down and thanked God for his guidance and protection through their long and tiresome journey.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, MORMONISM AND SALT LAKE has been described in the following language, by Rev. T. W. Green, who visited Salt Lake a short time since :

"In the days of the Credit Mobilier investigation which reached a revengeful stringency in the "free pass" business on the M. P. road, the offer of a complimentary ride from Denver to the abode of the "latter day saints" and return, was too much of a temptation for us, and we thankfully yielded. It was worth \$100 in that instance to be able to use the editorial "we."

The ride from Denver to Cheyenne—some 95 miles across beautiful irrigating canals and through such model little towns as Evans and Greeley, with the ever changing scenery of the mountain panorama in the immediate view to your left, is a ride worth mentioning. Everything looks good-natured from the chatty frisky prairie dog to the wild eyed antelope that stands just beyond gun-

shot and smiles on us as we whirl by. The road is smooth and the engine strong, so that it is really hard to realize that much of the grade is one hundred feet to the mile.

Cheyenne is not the most pious looking place imaginable, still it is not as bad as it used to be, so the moral reform citizens say. As indicative of the speed of the place every one calls the metropolis of the Pacific "Frisco," it takes too long they say, to pronounce it San Francisco.

But along comes the heavy through train from Omaha and you take your seat westward bound in good earnest. In the thirty-two mile ride from Cheyenne to Sherman, the road ascends 2280 feet, an average of over seventy feet to the mile,—the highest point in the world to which the ambitious railroad has yet ascended. (As near heaven as an occasional passenger ever ascends). Here you can get a glorious view right into the heart of the old rockies. The ladies insist that the train ought to stop a little longer, and it stops. Women vote in Wyoming.

A couple of eastern gents of scientific proclivities, meantime test the rarity of the atmosphere by extemporizing a foot-race hardly to their satisfaction, judging from their excessive panting for the next half hour.

Through fields of grandeur and wildness the train rushes down seventy miles, to Laramie; this and Evanston are the only places worth calling towns from Cheyenne and Ogden—516 miles.

During the night you run through the mountainous dreariness of the alkali fields along the celebrated Green River, not so inviting a region for homesteaders as might be dreamed of by an Illinois or Kansas farmer.

But in the morning Webber Canyon ! Webber Canyon is worth going all the way there and back blindfold to see. "Sentinel Rock," "The Witches," "Monument Rock," "The Devil's Slide," "The Devil's Gate," "Echo Rock," and the grand walls of "Old Red Sandstone," that lift themselves up to where the eagle's scream is scarcely heard, are sights that will live in the memory forever.

OGDEN ! Change cars for Salt Lake, shouts the train man, and nearly nine tenths of the passengers gladly obey him, their places in the train being filled by a fresh train full just arriving on the "Utah Central." These have seen the lion of the "Lion House" and are ready to resume their journey toward the setting sun. Ogden is a duplicate of Cheyenne with a gentle touch of mormonism added. Here the "gentile traveler" begins to look quizzically at all the duetts and quartetts of women who walk the platform in time to a male solo. Having changed to the "Utah Central," largely owned by the U. P., you at once begin to glide down to the south, between the graceful "Wasatch mountains" ten miles to your left and the wondrous Salt Lake with its mountain islands rising nearly to the snow line at an equal distance to your right. You have conflicting

emotions as you enter this charming strange valley, so soon expecting to confront the less 'charming' and still stronger institutions of a strange people. These scenes of almost more than natural loveliness, can hardly rivet your gaze ; for you keep thinking "this is Mormonland ; here King Brigham wields the sceptre of an autocrat. The first one who says "mormon" out loud is a delightful little blonde, about six years old, dressed most daintily, her head and shoulders covered with a wealth of sunny ringlets. In answer to the slightly impertinent question, "who are you ?" she says "I am a mormon, who are you ?" Did Old Brigham send her out on a proselyting mission among the incoming passengers ? we wondered. To have her travel the 39 mile route from Ogden to Salt Lake, to talk as bewitchingly to all the passengers as she talked to us, would be an advertising dodge worthy of old Brigham himself. She was surely the very poetry of Mormonism if mormonism ever turns to poetry.

We are at Salt Lake. No one with half an eye for the useful and beautiful can be in the place ten minutes without being convinced that Brigham had a most sensible vision when he saw, as he said, the valley of the great Salt Lake and the site of the future New Jerusalem spread out before him, and wished to see nothing else. After so much that is dreary even to the palace coach traveler. Nature has fully redeemed herself. She has more than atoned for the waste alkali regions

in this now fertile and sunny valley of the Great Salt Lake, encircled with the graceful Wasatch Mountains, with their endless variety of views, and crowned the year round with their spotless coronets of snow. These mountains run as straight as the railroad, from Ogden to Salt Lake, then gracefully curve a few miles further to your left, and again run straight to the south limit of the valley, some sixty miles from the city. In this friendly elbow, with mountains four miles to the north, ten miles to the east, sixty miles to the south and twenty miles to the west, and the lake six miles to the northwest, lies the city of Salt Lake, 600 miles from Denver and nearly 3000 feet above the ocean, the peerless gem of the middle mountains. As Dean Stanley says of the Peninsula of Mt. Sinai, that it "combines the grand features of earthly scenery, the sea, the desert and the mountains," so the landscape before you is similarly rich in the elements of grandeur, though so far as the lake and plain are concerned, so toned down as to make a picture of as much beauty as grandeur.

The marvelous lake is one of the most prominent as well as attractive features of the landscape, the residue of a once vast inland sea, the shore line of which is plainly cut on all the mountains about, full 100 feet above the present lake level. Near the mouth of the "Jordon" which rises in Utah Lake, 50 miles to the south and empties into Salt Lake, at the corner nearest the city,

the water is 15 per cent salt, while out a little from the shore it is 26 per cent. Rain water is the purest of all water, then river water, then fresh-water lakes, then the Baltic and the sea of Azof, then the ocean, then the Mediterranean, then the Caspian and Aral, then Salt Lake, then the Dead Sea, last the lakes of Elton and Urumia. The water of the ocean is four per cent salt, Lake 26 per cent, that of the Dead Sea $26\frac{1}{4}$, and that of Lake Elton, which is on the Stepper east of the Volga, and supplies a great part of the Salt of Russia, probably the most Saline body of water in the world, contains 29 per cent salt, so that next to its Syrian prototype, and lake Elton, Salt Lake is the saltiest body of water on the globe, more than six times as salt as the ocean. "There are no fish in the great Salt Lake. The only living thing beneath its waters is a worm about one fourth of an inch long. This worm shows up beautifully beneath the lens of a microscope. When a storm arises the worms are driven ashore by thousands, and devoured by the black gulls. The water is remarkably buoyant. Eggs and potatoes float upon it like corks." Unless you wash off in fresh water after taking a float, it can hardly be called a swim, the salt crystals soon sparkle all over your body. It's a short hand method of having an "Ethiopian change his skin" for him to bathe in Salt Lake. "The sensation of swimming," says one, "was novel." The water was so salty that my eyes and ears began

to smart, but so buoyant that I found no difficulty in floating even when the air was exhausted in my lungs. As I struck out for the beach I felt as light as a feather. In spite of all I could do my heels would fly out of the water. I found it impossible to stand upon the bottom. The density of the water and the surging of the waves, forced my feet from under me. A person who could not swim might easily be drowned in five feet of water. His head would go down like a lump of lead, while his feet would fly up like a pair of ducks. The water is as clear as the water of Seneca Lake, New York ; so clear that the bottom could be seen at the depth of 20 feet. The mormons occasionally visit the lake in droves for the purpose of bathing. Many of them say that their health is improved by leaving the salt upon their bodies, and dressing without wiping themselves with towels." The shore is even and gravelly, and often a high wind and hot sun is covered an inch or two deep with the purest of salt. The high mountain islands rising almost perpendicularly out of the bosom of the lake add another charm to this great natural wonder.

Now let us take a birdseye view of the city. If any one supposes that it is a flat, dull, filthy, sickly, broken-down, monotonous, poverty stricken, accursed, alkali-looking place, the fitting, forlorn abode of a hopeless Providence punished people, let him prepare to be undeceived. The facts are against him. It is four miles square. It is laid

out by the points of the compass, the streets thus crossing each other at exact right angles. Every street is 128 feet wide, and is lined with two rows of trees its entire length, many of these trees being now 28 years old, having been set out when the mormons first began the herculean task of converting this far distant wilderness into a garden. Down one side and generally down each side of each street, flows a beautiful stream of mountain water clear and cold. The site of the city slopes evenly to the south and west. The streets are all supplied from "City Creek" which descends fresh and cold from the mountains to the northeast of town, and which does not vary in volume the year round. The hot springs just to the north of the city are huge affairs. One of them full of sulphur and other medicinal minerals comes out of the rocks nearly as large as a mans body and strong enough in smell and volume to turn a respectable saw mill. It advertises itself far and near by loading the breeze with its rich perfume as well as by its clouds of steam.

The dooryards in Salt Lake City are orchards, or at least gardens on a good scale. The blocks cover nearly ten acres each, apples, peaches, pears, prunes, plums, quinces, cherries, besides all the smaller fruits enrich the yard of nearly every house, no matter how small the house may be. Salk Lake has few sidewalks and no pavements. It needs neither. The clean sand and gravel, worn smooth and hard as Nicholson by years of

travel are better than either. People afoot cross the streets and walk the streets anywhere. Neither snow nor rain—the latter of which falls very seldom, but the former every month in the year, keeps the ladies in-doors. The mud is only wet sand, being packed so hard as to be wet simply on the surface.

But let us step into a street car and ride down East Temple Street, to the “Walker House” with its Philadelphia brick front, and its lace curtains up even in the fourth story windows. Its Brussels carpeted halls as well as rooms, its mahogany furniture and finishing reminds you of the old “Lindell” in St. Louis, so does its \$4.00 a day fare. You say to yourself, “I am not out of the world.” After leisurely looking over the telegrams in the evening paper, while waiting for your supper you step out into the street, and read by gas light the handbills announcing the coming of Jno. B. Gough and Nillson. “Still in the world.” You think to yourself. You return and take a glance at the hotel register. You are astonished as I was when I saw on one page of the Walker House register names from San Francisco, New York, London, India and China. This is the great “gentile” house. I have no doubt that the register of the celebrated “Townsend House,” the headquarters of the Mormon traveling public can show as great and varied a foreign patronage. So far you have seen nothing and heard but little to remind you of the close proximity of the peculiar institution.

But in the morning as you go wandering up the beautiful street, your eye catches the words in gilt letters, "Holiness unto the Lord." They are emblazoned on a huge sign board in a semicircular arch over a gilt representation of the all-seeing eye, underneath still in gilt are the cabalistic letters "Z. C. M. I." While pondering over the interpretation you see the same huge sign and device over the next store, and the next, and the next, representing the different trades till you are surprised to find that one whole block in the center of the city is presided over by the genius of "Z. C. M. I," the full translation being, "Zions Co-operative, Mercantile Institution." The profane gentiles call it "Co'-'op" for short. What is the meaning of all this? Why Brigham found out that his subjects were trading at gentile stores, and that his tithing house was not being replenished with one-tenth of the proceeds of their trade, so he formed the "Z. C. M. I," a huge Co-operative concern. Shares down to \$10 each, within reach of the herd of poorer mormons, and besides secured a representative for every branch of trade. All good mormons took shares of course, and of course they now trade at the stores which secure their capital stock from the "Z. C. M. I." The result is as Brigham knew it would be, and determined it should be. The "Co'-'op" makes over one-tenth of its profits to the treasury of the "established church." As I stood and watched tradesmen and farmers fill their great covered

wagons with goods of every description from reaping machines to baby wagons, from side-saddles to side meat. I was impressed with the shrewdness of old "Brigham," in securing to himself this immense source of revenue, it increased my desire to see him. I was in a good mormon mood of admiration—an important condition in visiting, and hearing the most in visiting the famous "Lion house." Of course we had not gone on a 1300 mile trip to and from the head center of mormonism without providing ourselves with letters of introduction to President Young. (What a relief it was to our gentiles consciences that we were not expected to honor him with the title of Reverend). According to previous arrangement five of us, with the anti-mormon proportion of two ladies and three gentlemen, went to the reception room of Brigham Young. The room is a kind of connecting link between the famous "lion" and "bee hive" houses—so called from an emblematic lion over the portico of the one, and a bee hive surmounting the cupola of the other. These houses are large and substantially built of stone, plastered on the outside and painted yellow, making them resemble the mansions of Southern gentlemen of means and leisure. They stand on high ground in a conspicuous part of the city, are about forty feet apart with the one story tithing office and business reception room situated between. The tithing office is never profaned by a gentile foot. The reception room is furnished in a sub-

stantial manner, the walls being covered with portraits of the founders and apostles of the Church of the "Latter Day Saints."

Let me read from my private Journal : "Called to-day, April 14th, 1873, on Brigham Young, in company with Mr. and Mrs. H., and Mr. and Mrs. O. He dismissed his other visitors as we entered at the hour appointed, and received us quite graciously. After a few simple questions and answers Mr. H. remarked that he had had a conversation with Bishop Wooley the day before, which was Sunday, on the evidences of conversion, and that the Bishop had agreed with him almost entirely. With a wink of the eye Brigham remarked that the question was whether the Bishop agreed with him or he with the Bishop. Mr. H., then gave a brief account of the work of God in Iowa and Colorado during the winter in connection with his labors. This was a part of our programme, as we had learned by inquiry that the surest way of drawing him into a free conversation was not to ask him questions, but to enter at once upon some topic of conversation that would be partly the nature of news and hypothetically of interest to all and especially to him, at any rate this plan had the desired effect. During this simple recital of the turning of so many "Gentiles" from the error of their ways, the President of the true Church sat somewhat uneasily, showing his impatience by nervously rubbing his temples with thumb and finger. As soon as he had a chance

he remarked with a wave of the hand, his elbow resting on the round table by which we were sitting, that no man or set of men in the world could teach him anything in regard to revivals. He then gave an incident in the experience of his Brother Joseph. They were standing together under a tree near a camp-meeting in Ohio, when an Englishman came up behind him and simply tapped his brother on the shoulder with one finger. He fell to the ground dead to all appearances and there lay for half an hour. When he came to, I said to him, "Brother Joseph, what did you see?" "Nothing." What did you hear? Nothing. Then will you please to tell me the utility of going into such a trance. He could not. Now when a person goes into a trance I expect to hear something when he awakes." The mormons he thinks have improved on the trance business. He then defined "conversion" a word that had been previously used in the conversation—to be "the displacing of error with truth." All men he said are partly sceptics, all men are partly christians, all men are partly converted. He ended this part of the conversation by saying to Mr. H. and O., you are partly converted." I think he regarded the undersigned as principally sceptical. "We are persecuted" he continued—what magical power there is in that word "persecuted"—not because of any peculiar view or doctrine we hold, or anything peculiar we practice, but because we are so unfortunate as to believe in Jesus Christ. No

church or body in the world believes all the Bible but the "Latter Day Saints." When he was a Methodist he was blamed, he said, for never giving any young convert advice as to what Church to join ; he could not for he did not believe that any of them held the whole truth. But now the case was different. His prayer from boyhood had been that he might be preserved from embracing any system of religious truth till he was old enough to judge of it independently for himself. This prayer was answered. He was twenty-three years of age before he experienced any change of religious nature. He said that at that time he took a "relish" in prayer, in reading the Bible, in the society of Christians, etc. This was also accompanied with a new distaste for dances, theatre going and the like. These confessions were mildly extorted from him by a flank movement. He then gave his definition of the phrase "preaching to the spirits in prison,"—preaching to anti-mormon souls that have left the earth, the departed mormon spirits do this. Baptism for the remission of sins is a literal business according to Brigham. To give you an example picked up outside of our conversation with him, "Reformation Year" marks an era in the history of Salt-Lakeism. Brigham came out with a pungent catechism containing such questions as these : "are you an adulterer ?" are you a murderer ? Then followed definitions of these sins as searching as those of the Savior himself. These catechisms were circu-

lated among the apostles and all the lower orders of teachers. They were made the text book for a season in all the "ward meetings." A "ward-meeting" in Salt Lake, is a religious meeting. (A ward meeting in New York City, for instance, is not always a religious meeting). When this catechising had been carried on long enough Brigham appointed a day for public examination. After an impassioned harangue, and Brigham knows how to make such—he said, "Let all of you who are guilty of adultery, all who are guilty of stealing, all who are guilty of murder arise." There was a general uprising. Prophets and apostles arose, the result of an enlightenment of the public conscience. Of course a panic of suspicion and suspense followed. But Brigham proved himself equal to the emergency. He at once issued a proclamation for a day of general baptism for the remission of sins. The appointed day arrived. Multitudes came from all quarters and were baptised of him in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins, or having confessed them by rising. Baptism for the dead, he told us, was something just as literal. Your friend dies outside of the Mormon fold. He goes to hell. There is no other alternative for all such. You take pity on him and go and are baptized for him. This instantly releases him from his purgatorial prison. "Thus said he," one of the chief occupations of the saints in the Millenium will be the gracious work of submitting to baptism day in and day

out for the recovery of souls of dead Gentiles." I did not tell him that I thought that death must have a most salutary effect in increasing the love of the Mormons for lost heretics, or else their gracious work for them would be the most delightful of Millennium occupations.

"I have one advantage over you," he further continued. We were elated to think it was narrowed down to one. What is that? "I have the key by which to unlock the right use of worldly things," and what is that? "I regard all things in the world as belonging to God, so that whether I buy a farm or lay out a garden or superintend the building of a temple, I do it all for Him, and nothing contaminates my spirit. Some people have called me avaricious. The truth is no man that lives or ever lived, Christ excepted, cares less for money than I do, gold! Why, I have carried it till my back ached—and it would take a big load to make his back ache. "I have had bars of it as long as that—stretching his arms apart. "I don't care any more for gold than for the dirt I tread on in the streets. I know how to use it." Which of course was saying in the most annihilating way, "you don't know how to use it." The imputation was more just than he thought, and the prospect now is we never shall know how to use it, for a very obvious reason. Brigham has a marked physique, big, heavy, thick-necked, broad-shouldered, he must exceed 225 lbs in weight, his face is not without marks of intelli-

gence and thought. His lips go together like a steel trap, his chin is fearful ; it sticks out toward you like a threatening rock in an angry sea. His nose like himself is solid and heavy. If such signs are indicative of will power then Brigham has enough to serve the whole Mormon federation. Some of the Mormons have reason to think it more than answers every purpose. As a matter of fact he holds the consciences of 150,000 people in a vice-like grip. He is not a scholar, far from it. He is not an orator. He is not much of a statesman. He is a good deal of a politician. He is much of a sensualist—this of course. But it is not his chief characteristic. He is still more a man of affairs—everything he touches turns to gold, they all say, but chiefly is he a man by birth and by education, inordinately ambitious of wielding the power of an autocrat. He is a born ruler. His will is supreme law to himself and to everybody with whom he is associated. He must be obeyed, nothing must, nothing scarcely can, stand in the way of his will. His penetrating, selfish, cold, gray eye ; his steel trap lips ; his imperious chin all tell the same story. If men can be most easily controlled by playing upon their religious sensibilities, then control them from a religious stand-point, but control them some way and by some means. Such is his practical creed. Having shaken him by the hand and bidden him good morning, let us step out, pass through the door in the high stone wall that surrounds his houses,

and see some of the tangible proofs of his executive ability.

THE TITHING HOUSES are the mormon pecuniary, head-centre of city and territory ; these too are surrounded by a similar high and massive wall. But we will go through this open door. The back yard is very spacious and is fitted up with barns and lodging houses for the convenience of those who come a long distance by team, as many do, bringing one-tenth of their products of farm or factory. In the tithing houses you will see stored away with greatest order tons of articles of manufacture and produce. There is incessant activity in receiving and disposing of all this. There is no cheating on the part of the voluntary tithe-bringers. Is the mormon conscience brought to such a state of perfection ? you ask, not altogether. That big bundle of telegraphic wires running into Brigham's private tithing office to which we referred, and connecting with every hamlet in the Territory is a mortal terror to any who attempt to play Annanias and Saphira. He knows at once if a farmer or mechanic starts from home with less than one-tenth of his stuff, and Mr. Tithepayer knows it, too, sooner than is pleasant for them. Thus applied science infringes on religion ; electricity helps morality. This tithing business is a great success. Brigham says so, and he knows. Look at that immense Doric Building over yonder. It is the Salt Lake Theatre. It is quite an imposing looking building, it will seat 3000 per-

sons. This is its history : Brigham found years ago that his subjects were becoming uneasy. There were no places of public amusements. There were no concerts nor any place for holding them. They don't have everything in their churches as we orthodox christians have. It was too far off and isolated for the circuses, being before the day of Railroads. So he put his workmen at the job of building a theatre. Bushels of tickets were issued, as soon as the ground was broken for the foundations, as pay to the workmen and they got their money by retailing them to the "Gentiles." Brigham happens to own the building but the dear people are amused and happy over their theatrical advantages. Strange to say although Brigham lost his taste for such amusements fifty years ago he has a private box finely cushioned off and of amplest dimensions. There almost any night you can see a squad of from six to ten of his wives and from twenty to thirty of his older children sitting bewitchingly all in a row. Its no trouble to tell Brigham's girls. No matter how brunettish their mothers may be, they all have his clay colored complexion and his sorrel hair. He has also a private school-house near the "Bee Hive House," capable of seating from fifty to seventy-five persons. It is full, was, even so long ago as we were there. But occasionally one of Brigham's schemes is not quite so successful as the "Z. C. M. I," the theatre and the Tithing houses. Several years ago he wanted to facilitate

the bringing of stone from the quarries, 14 miles off, for the building of the temple. The water of the Cottonwood could be easily brought around back of the city in a canal that would float barges of stone. It was a big job to dig a canal five feet deep, twenty-five feet wide and fourteen miles long. But an opportune vision confirmed the faith of the wavering. A proclamation was made that all who would work on the canal should be blessed in this life and especially in the life to come. The labor was forthcoming. The big ditch was at length dug. The day of inaugurating it arrived. It was a gala day in the city. President Young with a long train of apostles, prophets, bishops, wives, &c., with banners and music proceeded to the city terminus of the canal to welcome the water of the Cottonwood. The speech of congratulation was made, in which he did not fail to confirm the blessings already pronounced on the faithful shovel and pick brigade. The order was given, "Let the water of the Cottonwood flow into Salt Lake City." But the water did not flow. They waited. Still it did not flow. Suspense! something must be the matter. Something was the matter. One end of the canal was found to be twenty feet higher than the other only it was the wrong end. The source of it away up at the Cottonwood was found to be that much lower than the terminus of it, and the water would not flow up hill even at the command of a prophet, apostle, bishop and president all in one.

But Brigham did not wilt. He withdrew himself from the people the rest of the day, but the following day he came forth parading all his presumptions as confidently as ever. The engineers name is Smith. The wicked Gentiles distinguish him from the other Smith's in Salt Lake by calling him "Uphill Smith."

Patiently the canal lies there to-day ready to receive proposals from any stream of water that will consent to flow up hill. We rode along beside it and took a good laugh at Brighams and Smiths expense. But if you will drive a short distance you will come to what is a success.

The Tabernacle is a marvel, its form is an eclipse, its size is 150x250 feet, with a deep gallery running all around the room. The floor descends nine feet from the front door to the pulpits, of which there are three, one above the other. The room is sixty feet high in the middle and is covered with the largest self-supporting roof over any audience room in the world. The building is constructed on Acoustic principles, the pulpits being at one of the foci, so that it is nearly as easy to speak in as this building. It is a little larger than Spurgeons Tabernacle ; it will hold 7000 people. The devout Mormons say it will hold 13000. But it will do no such thing. We carefully estimated its seating capacity. The building is soon to be lighted with gas and heated with steam. At present there are no provisions for either. The three barrels of water in front of the pulplts, from

the outside the structure looks like a monstrous whitewashed mud-turtle.

But the great ORGAN must not be omitted, it is the largest American made organ in the world, its depth is twenty-five feet, its front thirty feet, its height forty-eight feet. Everything about it was made in Salt Lake ; trees were cut in the Mountains, the logs were sawed in the city, out of which all the wood-work was made, from the player's stool up to the heads of men of musical renown, that look down from the summit and preside over the melodies within. It is being built, for it is not finished, though it has been used in all the services of the Tabernacle for five years, by a young foreigner, only twenty-six years of age. His home and workshop are a corner of the tabernacle curtained off close by the side of his great creation. Here he stays and works, without vacation, month in and month out. He has been at work at it six years already, and here he sleeps. Here he lives. He asks for no society other than that of his cherished organ, to which he is so religiously wedded. We were invited into his sacred workshop and home. We saw his lathes and chisels, his diagrams and models and keyboards and much of his finished and unfinished work. His bread and butter and blankets come from the common fund of tithing houses, but his reward comes from gazing into the face of his responsive organ with its sympathetic case, the whole, the creation of a soul filled with divinest melodies—in sitting low before it

and evoking its harmonies, in listening to its heavenly notes, now thunder deep and strong and now sweet and gentle as the far off shepherd's lute, and in thinking of the prominent part his grand organ will hold in the future services of the Tabernacle, when he shall have passed beyond the enchantment of its marvelous music.

BUT THE TEMPLE is the centre of the Mormon's pride and hope. It is not intended to take the place of the Tabernacle which is complete in itself and designed exclusively for religious assemblies. The Temple will be the "Endowment House" and much more on a magnificent scale. It will be the headquarters of all the secret ceremonies of the church. It is only about six feet above ground, but has cost already \$1,000,000. The foundations go down seventeen feet below the surface and into the solid rock. The earth is all removed from within the foundations. The walls are seventeen feet thick. It takes 30,000 cubic feet of stone to raise the walls one foot, and yet they are to raise to the height of 100 feet above ground, and the main tower 225 feet. Brigham and a young fellow who never received any instruction in the art of designing buildings prepared the plans which call for an imposing edifice indeed. Of course the religious inference is that the young architect is inspired. From fifty to seventy-five men are constantly at work either preparing the stone or laying them in the massive walls. At this rate it will take five hundred years

longer to finish the structure. You can't insult a Mormon sooner, however, than by intimating that it will never be completed. But then the fire that is to devour the elements is to make an exception in favor of the Mormon part of Salt Lake, so that they will have all eternity in which to finish it, and there will be the same use for it in eternity that there would be in time—just about. In this is to be a throne on which Christ is to sit during his millennial reign and govern the nations of the earth. But how about the social influence of mormonism : The surface of society is generally smooth. Sometimes four or five wives in the same home have a little spat. Not unfrequently the four wives free and accepted object out loud to the inauguration of the fifth. There is considerable simmering in the social tea-pot. Occasionally there is a little broiling over. While we were in the city a young mormon maiden was audacious enough to marry a gentile youth. They were nice looking and certainly knew how to be polite as we can testify, for we took tea with them, but they loved each other and dared to get married. The mother of the bride could not stand it, and she did not stand it. She went into what the acrobats would call the exercise of “grand and lofty tumbling.” She would rather kill her daughter with her own hands than have her marry a man whose soul crime consisted in not being a member of the Mormon establishment. She broke open the door of the bridal chamber with her feet and invaded

the room in the small hours, pouring a bottle of hair dye over her daughters dress, and tearing up things generally. But in spite of such maternal warnings the Mormon maidens do not try to conceal their partiality for the Gentile youth, and why should they when they possess so much higher type of manhood than the mormon young men? But is there no fear on the part of the non-mormon inhabitants of Salt Lake City? No! why should there be? There are 16000 inhabitants in the city opposed to polygamy, and who would hail its abolishment, as the Africans hailed the abolishment of slavery, to about 8000 avowed mormons. The odds are too great, public sentiment is growing more outspoken every day. To the law-abiding, life and property are as safe in Salt Lake to-day as in Boston. Of course the near sight of Camp Douglas also has a pacifying effect on the Mormon authorities. I did not see a reeling man or a street fight while I was there. The number of outside doors a mormons house has indicates the number of wives the owner of the premises rejoices in. There is a house with four outside doors, that man has four wives, the observing ones will tell you. One house I saw had eight outside front doors, Each wife thus has her own section of the house and can come and go without molesting any other wife. The Mormon Schools are indifferent affairs wholly taught in the interest of Mormonism.

But how about Mormonism religiously? It is

difficult to answer. Mormonism is a curious compound of Catholocism, of Orientalism, of Mahomedanism, of O. T. Theocracy badly perverted, with some parts of the Gospel teachings, and a little of Free Masonry by way of passwords, signs, etc.

The "Bloody Sacrifice" was until quite recently a practical part of Mormonism. A sadly suggestive comment on Mormonism is that when it is abandoned, (those abandoning it not becoming at the time converted to Christ,) the mind is left in an utterly skeptical mood. Nothing is sought, nothing is wanted, nothing is taken in its place. Such persons believe all religions a cheat. For instance, you are struck with the number of lame men in Salt Lake. They have come from different parts of the world on the promise of being restored to soundness, one of these particularly attracted my attention. His paralyzed leg was to have been restored through the miraculous power of the Mormon Apostles. He came and reminded them of their promise, they held a council of war. He could have his choice, they would favor him with the miraculous cure, but in that case he would have to submit to the monstrosity of a three-legged body for all eternity. He was either intimidated at the prospect, or saw through the cheat, at any rate he told the dignitaries that they need not trouble themselves any longer. He would continue to hobble through the rest of his mortal career. And there he is to-day, but he does not

think much of religion in any form. We visited the Mormon cemetery; it is situated a few miles northeast of the city on an elevated plateau overlooking the city, lake and plain, and forming one of the most fitting and impressive spots for a cemetery ever beheld. The view is grand. The stillness and repose of the place is awe-inspiring. The friendly, silver-mantled mountains stand around it like guardian angels, bestowing holy repose upon the dead. A cemetery is an index of the religious faith of those who commit to its keeping the bodies of their friends. Mt. Auburn and Greenwood would be impossibilities in India or Africa. The faith the gospel inspires in the immortality of the body, leads to a tender and graceful regard for the remains of the dead. The body is an essential part of the man, and although it is to decay, it is to be gathered by invisible fingers in immortal vigor and beauty. The decoration of the grave, and the adornment of the home of the dead are tributes to the superiority of the gospel over all other religions.

The Mormon cemetery is a dreary place. No trees or graceful shrubs, or fragrant flowers relieve the drear monotony. There are only two stones in the entire enclosure, which has been used for burial for a quarter of a century, that approaches the dignity of a monument. But there acres of little graves, not much more than a yard in length, with uniform headboards, many of them without so much as the initials of a name,

giving to the whole place much the appearance of the "potter's field." I was sickened and repelled at this product of Mormonism. I said to myself that I would not put too fine a point on it, but surely there must be some radical defect in a religion that witnesses the death of such a majority of infants, and the birth of such a majority of females, that makes so light a thing of human life, and is so neglectful of respect for the dead; for our estimate of the dead is the estimate of the living. Polygamy is a fatal foe of the race. Children born of it die before their time; they are robbed before their birth of needed vitality; it is at variance with the fundamental laws of our being. The Salt Lake Cemetery is a sickening proof of it. Vice President Colfax was hopeful that Brigham would abolish polygamy in the light of a new revelation, as he had added it to Mormonism by virtue of a revelation; but no sooner had he bidden adieu to the polygamist in chief than polygamy received a fresh impetus by the example of Brigham, who brought the number of his regular wives up to sixteen, besides the four or five score of his "sealed wives." Sealed wives are for all eternity; in time they often belong to other men. Brigham's breakfast table presented a touching moving spectacle. While we were in the city, at the table were arranged eighteen high chairs all filled with Youngs! What is the outlook and what is the remedy? Materially, there can be no doubt of the future of Salt Lake City.

It is an isolated city, 600 miles from its nearest rival, Denver. It is a self-supporting city. Before the era of railroads the inhabitants were compelled to supply themselves with the necessities of life; paper mills, woolen mills, flouring mills, saw mills, and many lesser but necessary manufactories were established. A more independent place it is hard to find. Almost every article needed in the modern household is made in the city. The result is a city that can live and continue to flourish whether the outer world keeps up its connection with it or not. With a population of 25,000 already, and with such sources of growth in the highly cultivated valley, and in the mountains, whose mines have just begun to be developed; with one of the finest climates in the world, and with a lake that holds in its bosom more genuine tonic than all the patent medicines in the world, there can be no reason why Salt Lake City may not become one of the largest inland cities on the continent. The only hindrance to its continued prosperity is polygamy; the upas tree that spreads its deadly blight on city and Territory. One might as well say that Mormonism itself is now that blighting, baneful influence, for, like the Siamese Twins, the death of one will undoubtedly be the death of the other—the death of polygamy, the death of Mormonism, their existence is so vitally intertwined. Shall, then, Mormonism be attacked in the name of the public weal; in the name of the victims of a great super-

stitution; in the name of the thousands yet unborn, who must inherit degradation, social, civil and religious, if Mormonism is permitted to exist? No, attack it not. Opposition, which is always defined as persecution by the opposed, can never eradicate this monstrous evil. Persecution is its fattening food; give it no more of this. Its history since the Nauvoo trouble ought to satisfy the candid mind that such is not the method we must adopt for its eradication. Unlike the giant evils of slavery and intemperance, Mormonism is a part and an important part of the religion of the Salt Lake "Saints." Opposition killed slavery, for although it strove to vindicate itself from the pages of the Revelation, it was not an integral factor of the religion of the slave owner. Persecute the hideous monster of intemperance in like manner, for although it too would strive steal sanctity from scripture example and precept, intemperance is not an article of any religionist's creed. It may be opposed without raising the cry of religious persecution. But not so with polygamy. Men hold to it with fanatical zeal, as a dictation of heaven. Can it endure the antagonism of railroad, and telegraph, and free ideas, and free schools, and free speech, and free press, and free ballot, and of enlightened consciences and Christian homes? Never. Especially as rich, new life is continually flowing into city and Territory from the four corners of the earth. Vile ghost of an unnatural life; debased and debasing product

of a fanatical, degenerate conscience, it must slink into eternal darkness at the rapid approach of God's bright light. Let it alone; only bring it face to face with a better, higher purer civilization and it must die. It carries the seeds of its own destruction. Nature's curse rests upon it; man's curse rests upon it; the curse of the Almighty rests upon it. This triple curse it cannot long endure; it will soon be numbered with the things of the past, to be remembered only to excite strange wonder and disgust. The verdict of the nineteenth century; the verdict of Jehovah is already pronounced against it. Its days are numbered; the handwriting on the adamantine wall of Right stands out in terrifying distinctness against it. Some radical change is evidently impending. The very air is full of the tokens of it. Brigham can't last much longer; he is growing old and feeble; his hand trembles; he is seventy-three, and when he dies Mormonism will be thrown into confusion over the election of his successor. Even if he takes time by the forelock, and begins at once to install, by degrees, Brigham Jr. in his place, which is the old polygamist's remaining ambition, a fierce conflict between contending and aspiring aspirants could not be averted the moment he dies; for such men as G. Q. Cannon, Orson Pratt, Heber, Kimball Jr., and others of like character, never will submit to the imperious control of the great, fat, lubberly, easy-going representative of the house of Young, as "Young Brig.," which

Mormons and Gentiles alike call him. These natural leaders can hardly be brought to bend the knee to "Young Brig." Such a position as that of president of the Mormons is too great a prize for any among equals to sieze without causing a panic of hatred, disappointment and jealousy among the rest. No other has the prestige of Brigham; no one else could have taken the leadership of a forlorn band of outlawed refugees, cut them away through a well nigh trackless wilderness, over one thousand miles, and conducted them into the promised land, then a barren, lonely land, but has been made to resemble the garden of the Lord.

Brigham has all the elements of a peerless Christian among such a people; just enough knowledge, just enough ignorance, just enough goodness, just enough wickedness, enough frankness, enough deceit, enough cautiousness, enough rashness, enough sluggishness, enough enthusiasm, enough modesty, enough conceit, enough humility, enough presumption, enough enterprise, enough daring, enough executive ability, enough energy, perseverance and revenge, enough sphinx-like impenetrability, enough success, enough early persecution, enough defiant audacity, enough lust of power and lust of the flesh. He is an anomaly, no less than his system. There can be no adequate successor to the author and defender; apostle, prophet and priest of Salt Lake polygamy. When he dies, it dies. In the language of

another, "the death blow to Mormon rule was struck by the first pick that broke the soil for the Pacific railroad." The resignation of the prominent civil offices its great leader has long held, is a virtual surrender of the situation. Further, in confirmation of my view, that Mormonism is self-doomed and soon to pass away, or forever to relinquish polygamy, at least, let me read you this sentence from Gen. O. E. Babcock's private report, made to the Secretary of War, after several weeks spent in quiet personal inspection of the peculiar institution: "My opinion is that a policy by which the institution they cling to with fanatical faith, shall be brought against public opinion, will be the one that will soon cure the evil and save our country all the elements of good citizens they possess; while a coercive policy, will in accordance with the history of the world, increase the fanaticism and destroy all the industry and wealth of 150,000 people, and return that now fruitful valley to a desert again."

The mills of the gods grind slowly. For twenty-five years Salt Lake City has been building and Mormonism taking root; but during all this quarter of a century the influences have been quietly gathering force which will surely annihilate it. The hands on the dial-plate of Time never turn backward.

CHAPTER XVI.

MONTANA NATIONAL PARK.

A part of the beautiful valley which is near the headwaters of the Yellowstone river, in the territories of Montana and Wyoming, was set apart by the Congress of the United States in 1872, to be kept as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people, and to be under the control of the Secretary of the Interior. The scenery of the park is very beautiful, possessing many of the beauties of nature. The principal rivers passing through Montana are the Yellowstone, the Missouri and their tributaries.

THE YELLOWSTONE possesses a vast amount of the beauties of nature, but as yet the scenery of the Yellowstone is comparatively unknown, having not been fully explored until the year 1870. The Yellowstone rises in the Rocky Mountains and empties into the Missouri; its headwaters,

which are surrounded by lofty mountains covered with pines, are only accessible from Montana.— From the source of the Yellowstone to the Missouri it has a descent of over 7,000 feet, its waters flowing through deep canons and gorges, forming great cataracts and rapids, thus presenting some of the grandest scenery in nature. Some of the most wonderful scenes of the country are the mud volcanos or geysers. The Lower Canon. where the water is forced through a narrow gorge, which can be seen from the top of the precipice.

The Great Falls are near the head of the one of the most remarkable canons; through rocks nearly fifty miles in length, and from near one to five thousand feet in depth. The river at this fall and canon descends nearly 3,000 feet,

CHAPTER XVII.

CALIFORNIA.

The State of California is one of the most healthful and productive of States. It has the finest climate, the most fertile soil, and the clearest skies; the mildest winters, especially in the valleys. The rains begin generally in October; the grass is green in the valleys during the whole winter. About the middle of April the rains cease and dry weather continues until the fall rains come in October, thus giving the husbandman dry and beautiful weather for gathering his harvest. A greater portion of the farming lands of the State lie in the valleys. The Sacramento valley is about forty miles in width, reaching on west to the Coast Range, and on the Sierra Nevada. This valley is an immense, far-reaching plain containing about 5,000,000 acres of fertile land, much of which produces fine crops the driest years without irrigation.

The San Joaquin Valley also contains some 7,000,000 acres of the best and most productive land in the State. The soil is rich and very easily cultivated ; the climate is such that the sub-tropical fruits as well as the cereal grains can be safely and very profitably raised there ; by irrigating the land, farmers will always be sure of a good crop, One great advantage to farmers who settle on such land as the San Joaquin Valley land is, that the land is ready for the plow as soon as he has purchased it. There is no shrubbery or under brush to be cleared away, for it is already clear of obstacles and ready for cultivation. Some persons who have visited Southern California believe it to be the finest part of the State, and the best region in the United States for farmers. The farmer should, in the region here described, plant orange, lemon, almond and many other sub tropical fruits, which do well there, but will need irrigation in the dry season of the year. Where the farmers irrigate their land it will produce two good crops of grain each year, which can be done at very trifling cost, compared to the great benefit derived from it.

San Francisco is one of the pleasantest and most romantic sights in all California. That noted hotel the Cliff House, will be likely to be the first stopping place for the traveller. Then is to be seen the Chinese and Japanese shops, which contain a great variety of curiosities for sale at all prices, from a few cents to several hundred dol-

lars; also at Woodward's gardens a great variety of wild animals, natives of California. On the coast is to be seen numerous sea lions; those monstrous creatures are certainly very curiously and wonderfully made.

Most of the pavements of San Francisco are smooth and made of wood; the city is approached from every side over the very best of roads; these roads are generally macadamized, and mostly achieved by private enterprising individuals.—You can easily find the streets devoted to the Chinese, which are very near to the centre of the city. Sacramento, Dupont and several other sts. are open to visitors, but very few of their merchants are able to speak or understand English.

SAN FRANCISCO OR GOLDEN GATE HARBOR—This is the safest and best harbor on the Western coast of North America. It is a securely land locked bay with water of ample depth, good anchorage, and well sheltered by the surrounding hills from violent winds and storms. The entrance to this harbor is through a strait nearly five miles in length and one in width, and is called the Golden Gate.

FARALLONE ISLANDS, which are near the Golden Gate, consist of seven in all, the nearest of which is about twenty miles west from the Golden Gate; they are all entirely destitute of soil and vegetation, abounding in rugged rocks, which form a resort for numerous sea lions and vast numbers of birds. On the largest of these islands

and the one nearest to the coast is an elegant lighthouse, made on purpose to warn the mariner of the danger of the locality. A few years since was discovered on this island a spring producing water which is of a pale amber color and pleasant to the taste, possessing certain important medical qualities.

YOSEMITE VALLEY. Of all the great sights of the State which attract the great and increasing number of travellers, from year to year, from all parts of the globe, the Yosemite valley is the one most admired and most remarkable. The Yosemite valley was given by the United States government to the State of California to be used and preserved as a National Park. At this park is to be seen the most beautiful mountain scenery. It is inclosed with walls of rocks on either side, numerous mountain peaks, and waterfalls in great numbers, all of which give variety and interest to the wonderful scenery connected with the valley. The highest and principal mountain peaks are:

Mount Star King.....	5,600 feet high.	
Cloud's Rest.....	6,034	"
Cap of Liberty.....	4,000	"
South Dome.....	4,737	"
North Dome.....	3,568	"
Mt; Watkins.....	3,900	"
Glacier Rock.....	3,200	"
Washington Column.....	1,875	"
Royal Arches.....	1,800	"
Ummo, (Indian name—signifies lost arrow)	3,000	"
Sentinel Dome.....	4,500	"
Sentinel Rock.....	3,043	"

Three Brothers.....	3,830 feet high,
Union Rocks.....	3,500 "
El Captain.....	3,300 "
Cathedral Rocks.....	2,660 "
Cathedral Spires.....	1,800 "

PRINCIPAL WATERFALLS.

The large, or combined Yosemite Falls, are 2,634 feet in height; separating them, we have what is called the

First Yosemite Falls.....	1,600 feet high.
Second Yosemite Falls.....	600 "
Third Yosemite Falls.....	434 "
Bridal Veil Falls.....	630 "
Cataract Falls.....	300 "
Vernal Falls.....	350 "
Sentinel Falls.....	3,000 "
South Fork Falls.....	600 "
Nevada Falls	700 "
Royal Arch Falls.....	1,000 "

The Yosemite received its name after a tribe of Indians of that name, who once inhabited that part of the country. About the year 1850 or '51 these Indians were hostile, and were pursued by a body of whites into this valley, hence the discovery of the valley and the many wonders it possessed. The measureless inclosing wall; gray, brown and white rocks, darkly veined from summit to base with streaks of falling water; hills almost perpendicular, yet studded with tenacious firs and cedars; and looking from the summit of the surrounding peaks down deep into the valley—the beautiful green grass and the Merced river,

with its apparently pigmy trees—all bursting upon the beholder at once, he can but wonder at and adore the wonderful works of the Creator.

EL CAPTAIN, which is to some the grandest sight in the valley, is on the north side of the valley, north of the Merced river. The rock mountains are the great features of the Yosemite. The nine granite walls, which range in altitude from three to six thousand feet in height, are the most striking examples on the globe of the masonry of nature. There are a great many objects of great interest connected with the Yosemite valley which we will not attempt to describe. The valley is near the center of the State, north and south, is about eight miles long, east and west, and nearly two miles wide, north and south. It is nearly level, and almost a mile in depth below the general level of the surrounding country. The Merced river, passing through the valley, has several branches emptying into it, which necessarily must pass over the rocky walls surrounding the valley, thus producing the several waterfalls.

The most attractive objects in the State are the groves of big trees and the grand scenery connected with them. The Calavaras grove contains the tallest trees in the State, but they are not so great in diameter as the trees of the Mariposa grove. The Calavaras grove is composed of about one hundred or more large trees, one of which was twenty-seven feet in diameter; it was felled some years ago by boring with long augers; after

being entirely cut off, by means of these augers, the tree being so large and standing nearly plumb, refused to fall until it was thrown off its balance by driving wedges on one side. So the workmen prevailed and the mammoth tree was prostrated to the ground. This tree was carefully examined to ascertain its age, and according to the rings or growths of the tree, it was found to be 1,255 years old. One other, seventy-six feet in circumference, was sawed down, and after examining its growths, was found to be 1,936 years old. About the average height of the trees in this grove is three hundred to three hundred and fifteen feet.

THE MARIPOSA GROVE.—After leaving the Yosemite Valley, going to the south on the Mariposa road, you will come to the Mariposa Grove, which is about fifteen miles south of the valley.—This grove contains the largest trees in the United States, and I doubt whether it can be surpassed in the known world as a grove, for beauty and magnitude. Some of the largest trees are from eighty to as high as ninety-one feet in circumference. One tree, which stood in this grove, is now prostrate and partly destroyed by fire, was one hundred feet in circumference. This tree is believed to have fallen more than one hundred years ago, and a portion of it still lies there, the mammoth monster of the grove.

The big trees are usually called red wood, or a

species of cedar, abounding in the State. The particular species in the vicinity of the Yosemite Valley have been named *Sequoia Gigantia*.— These trees grow principally in groves or small patches, of which there are a number of principal ones.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ENGLAND.

The well known and ancient dominion of England, which is in the eastern continent, is so well known that she needs but little comment. The country is very thickly settled; the population is about 17,000,000. The climate is generally very temperate, not being subject to the great extremes common in so many countries.

THE GREAT CITY OF LONDON, is the most populous, wealthy and commercial city in the world. The city is very closely built and presents to one looking over it from some elevated position, a solid mass of buildings. It is more than nine miles in length and six in breadth. The population is some over 3,000,000. The river Thames which passes through the city is nearly 1,000 feet wide and is spanned in thirteen different places by arched bridges. The city is adorned with many

large and beautiful parks and public squares containing fountains and statues.

THE TOWER OF LONDON, which consists in a group of buildings, warehouses, prison-like edifices, armories, towers and barracks, all forming one grand and impregnable fort. It contains, within the walls of the tower, about twelve acres. There are a great many interesting facts in history connected with this tower. Here were, at one time confined several kings, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Thomas Moore and Archbishop Cranmer; also the distinguished individuals, Lady Jane Gray, Queen Catherine Howard, and many other noted personages, all of whom were slain in the walls of this great tower.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—This great and renowned palace is situated a few miles south of London. The building is nearly 1,600 feet long, 380 in width, and about 200 in height. It contains a nave and three transepts with arched roofs, made principally of iron and glass. On the sides of the nave are sculpture and architectural work of different countries. In other departments are seen various industrial products, pictures, works of art, etc.

The park and gardens are very extensive and beautified with flowers and other plants. The stone balustrades, sculptures and terraces are all very grand.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—These great buildings cover an area of about eight acres. They

contain 1,100 different apartments, has 100 staircases and upwards of two miles of corridors. In the building is Westminster Hall; the House of Peers; containing the Throne; also the hall of the house of Commons.

THE BUCKINGHAM PALACE, which is at or near the west end of St. James Park, is a very costly building constructed for the residence of the Queen and her attendants.

WINDSOR CASTLE.—This great and grand structure is situated in the center of the town of Windsor about twenty miles up the Thames from London. It has been the seat of British royalty for several centuries. This castle was founded many years ago by William the Conqueror. There are many beautiful scenes connected with the castle and the town. Among the most attractive are the terrace upon the summit of the round tower; the royal stables, the finest in all England; the corridor, which is five hundred and twenty feet long, is adorned with marbles, pictures, etc.; the State rooms, which are fitted up in superb style, and the mansions, gardens, parks, statuary, etc.

CHAPTER XIX.

SCOTLAND.

The country of Scotland abounds in beautiful scenery. The face of the country is varied, generally rugged, and the tillable portion of the soil is not very fertile.

ABBOTSFORD, which is well known as the old home of Sir Walter Scott, is situated upon the banks of the Tweed river. There are several very elegant rooms connected with the building, viz., the main hall, the dining hall, the drawing room, the library and the study; the study being the most noted room, as it contains the library of Sir Walter Scott, which consists of about 20,000 volumes.

BEN, OR MOUNT NEVIS. This is the highest land elevation in Scotland, it being about 4,460 feet above the level of the sea. The town of Banavie is situated about eight miles from Mount

Nevis. The canal passing Banavie contains several locks near the town, and also a variety of other scenery.

DRUMMOND CASTLE.—This castle is built in the eastern part of Scotland, and was once the residence of the noble family of Perth. In front of the castle is a beautiful flower garden, adorned with various flowers, shrubs and ornamental trees, all of which present a very grand and beautiful appearance.

STERLING CASTLE.—This castle is built upon the summit of the sloping hill on which the town of Sterling stands, and from the castle can be seen the distant surrounding hills and the river Forth, winding its way far beneath the castle; also the Abbey Craig is in view, which is next to the "Heading Hill," a place used years ago as place of public execution.

"The sad and fatal mound,
That oft has heard the death ax' sound,
As on the nobles of the land
Fell the stern headsman's bloody hand."

BALMORAL CASTLE, which is situated near to the river Dee, and but a short distance from the town of Balater, is a very grand and interesting place, abounding in beautiful scenery.

MELROSE ABBEY.—This abbey is situated about three miles from Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott. Melrose Abbey was once the first specimen of gothic architecture in the dominion of Scotland. It was built some time before the sixteenth century, but is now in ruins.

Formerly it contained statues of our Savior and his apostles and John the Baptist; also many sculptural works of animals, &c.

GLASGOW, one of the principal cities of Scotland is situated on the river Clyde and is noted for its commercial importance. Some of the most attractive scenes in the city are the Glasgow Bridge, Which spans the Clyde, having seven arches.

GEORGE SQUARE.—The largest public Square in the city, adorned with several beautiful monuments. Argyll street and the Gallowgate which generally forms the main thoroughfare, is generally densely crowded and presents a variety of beautiful scenery.

EDINBURG, which is built upon a group of small hills and presents to view many romantic and beautiful scenes, is the center of the educational interest of Scotland. The Monument of Sir Walter Scott is one of the most beautiful works of art in all England. The superstructure is supported by four grand arches. It has an inside staircase extending from the bottom to the top, in height about two hundred feet; around the monument are several statues representing some of the prominent characters in Sir Walter's novels viz. Prince Charles with drawn sword, Meg. Merrilies in the act of breaking the sapling over the head of Lucy Bertram; the Lady of the Lake in the act of passing from the boat to the shore; and the Last Minstrel represented as playing on his harp &c

CHAPTER XX.

IRELAND.

The island of Ireland is known to contain about 31,874 square miles. the highest mountain, or land elevation, is that of Carran Tual, which is 3,414 feet high. The population of Ireland is a little over 5,000 000. The climate is less liable to severe cold than some of the surrounding countries, on account of its close proximity to the Atlantic ocean; the average, or annual temperature, being about 50° Fahrenheit.

KILKENNY CASTLE.—This castle stands in the old town of Kilkenny, and is remarkable for its interesting relics and beautiful surroundings.—The castle is built on an elevated point of land and from it can be seen a grand view of the surrounding country. It has been enlarged and added to several times and is now almost a new building.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY.—This view shows what would seem to be the works of art; the old ancient fable is that a former race of giants, who inhabited the country, had undertaken to build a bridge across the channel from Ireland to Scotland, but it is generally supposed, by the geologists of the present day, to be the works of nature.

CHAPTER XXI.

TURKEY, GREECE AND CHINA.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—This beautiful city is situated in the Turkish Empire in Europe and stands on the bank of the sea of Marmora. The city contains some very grand scenery.

THE MOSQUE, Constantinople. In this view is to be seen the beautiful Mosque on the banks of the Bosphorus, near the new palace. A general view of the new palace and the Bosphorus can be had from the west.

CITY OF ATHENS, GREECE,—This is one of the principal and most noted cities of Greece. It is situated about five miles from the sea coast, and contains a vast amount of interesting scenes, but our space will not permit us to describe them.

CANTON, CHINA.—This great city of China is on the left side of Canton river and about 70 miles from the sea. It is built irregularly, the streets

being narrow and crooked. The poor class of people live in mud huts along the canal. No carriages are used in the streets. The nobles are borne by their attendants in sedan chairs, very often taking up the whole of the street. Canton has about 125 temples, 15 high schools, and 30 colleges. The city is surrounded by a wall seven miles in circuit, which has twelve gates of entrance.

PEKIN, the capitol, is situated in the northeastern part of the Chinese Empire. It is the most populous and the most ancient empire now existing on the earth. The city is about one hundred miles from the northern sea coast. Its population is estimated at more than two millions of people. It is next in size to the city of London, which has a solid block of buildings six by nine miles, compactly built, except the streets intervening, and also extending over a vast amount of space outside of the solid part of the city. Peking has an entire area of twenty-seven square miles, in which is included much vacant space, and the circuit of its walls is about twenty-five miles. In these walls are sixteen gates, and over each gate is a watch tower nine stories in height, loopholed for cannon. The city contains many beautiful parks and gardens, and when it is looked upon from some considerable elevation, a large part of it seems to be a beautiful forest. The city is divided into two parts, having a wall between them. One of these is known as the Northern, or Tartar

city, and the other is known as the Southern, or Chinese city. Each of these has its subdivisions; one of them, in the Tartar city is called the "Prohibited City," and is surrounded by a yellow wall about two miles in circumference, which shuts in the palaces, pleasure gardens and temples of the Sacred City. In this is "Keen-tring-kung," which means the "Tranquil Palace of Heaven," the Emperor's private palace, and the most magnificent of the royal residences. Entirely around this "Prohibited City" is built the "Imperial City," which contains the palaces of the princes, most of the government offices, some temples, and spacious pleasure grounds. This city contains many temples, in which its thronging population are groping in their heathen darkness after God, and offering such acts of worship as their system teaches them to offer. There are a great many of those temples, but the most important are those of Heaven, Agriculture, the Sun, the Moon and the Earth; of these the first two are in the Southern, or Chinese city. Our picture gives a view of the Temple of the Sun; but the other temples, while differing in many points, bear a general resemblance to this.

THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN, is a grand and imposing structure, having a triple roof instead of a double one, like the Temple of the Sun. These roofs are of an azure color, and shine like sapphires in the sunlight. It stands upon three terraced stages, each ten feet high, the whole built of pure

white marble, highly sculptured and covered with representations of dragons and other animals of the early Chinese mythology. The edifice itself is painted a light vermilion (red) color, and is circular in shape. Over its main entrance is a table inscribed with the name of Shangte, the Most High ruler. The word "Heaven," in the name of this edifice, and as worshipped in it, really means the "Divine Power;" but one temple is allowed to be built, and the Emperor of China, who is styled the "Son of Heaven," is considered the high priest of this temple, and he alone has the right to officiate in it. To the Temple of the Sun he sends one of his ministers to offer worship, annually in the spring; to the Temple of the Moon he sends another of them to officiate in the fall. In the Chinese religious system the sun represents the male principle in nature, and is regarded as the source of life, light, strength and joy to creation. The moon represents the female principle, and is looked upon as the source of all evil and darkness.

Every spring the Emperor goes to the Temple of Agriculture and performs the religious ceremony of plowing the ground with a golden plow. This same ceremony is said to have been performed by the Incas of Peru.

It is a sad fact to contemplate that such a vast city as Pekin should be wholly given to idolatry.

—VINTON.

MACAO is situated on the island of Macao, at

the entrance of Canton river. The harbor forms a circle and on this circle the town is built. The harbor is defended by six forts.

SCENE IN CHINA,—the preparation of tea; the leaves are gathered in baskets and dried or roasted in pans; after that they are thrown upon tables, and the workmen take them into their hands and curl them. Tea has been used by the Chinese since the ninth century, and by Europeans since the sixteenth century.

CHAPTER XXII.

GERMANY.

MOUNT BLANC.—This mountain, though apparently but a short distance from Salanches, is fully 17 miles off, its crystal peaks appearing before us. Eternal snow fills its high gorges, while the limit of vegetation is marked by the surrounding heights.

GLACIER OF GRINDENWALD.—Many persons in attempting to cross this glacier have lost their foot hold and suddenly fallen into the crevices beneath them, and have not been found for months, and sometimes, years afterwards, having been carried down by the moving of the glacier.

CITY OF ST. GALL.—One of the most magnificent buildings in the city is the cathedral.

GORGE OF TRE PFAFFERS.—In this view the broad splendors and expanded grandeur of Alpine mountains and snowy pinnacles seem condensed

to intenser sublimities. The beholder is down deep in a fearful abyss; huge walls of rock overhang him; beetling precipices are around him; the sky is not visible; he seems almost buried in darkness, beside him is a foaming cataract, and all is gloomy and terrific.

VIAMALA GORGE.—Another of the beauties of nature is seen in this view. A wonderful water-course, once called by the rural inhabitants *Trom Perdiu*, or the *Lost Gulf*, because at one time it was deemed inaccessible. The upper Rhine thunders through at the bottom of the gorge without being seen, and on either side the walls of rock rise precipitous 1,600 feet high, and nearly overarch the chasm, approaching in some places at the top within ten yards of each other. The passage through the gorge winds from one side to the other, by means of three bridges, which are built about 400 feet above the stream; but the gorge is so narrow that the water rose, during the flood of 1734, and washed away the upper bridge, and approached very near the others. View showing the Third Bridge, in which the river Rhine is seen at the bottom of the gorge.

RIVER RHINE.—This river is noted for its beautiful scenery and numerous waterfalls.

RAIL ROAD BRIDGE.—This view shows the bridge and the cathedral in the distance; and in another view is to be seen the bridge and the palace on the river Rhine.

THE RUINED DRAGOONED WORK.—This view

shows the ruins of the wonderful Dragooned Work on the river Rhine.

EMS.—Bathing resort showing the great Kur Hall on the Rhine.

STATUE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.—This statue of Emperor William, as seen from this view, stands near the Railroad bridge on the Rhine.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.—In this view is seen the entrance to the summer palace of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

MONUMENT OF MOSES, AARON AND HUR.—This monument was executed in 1863, in marble, by Prof. Albert Wolf. It stands in the grand staircase leading to the museum at Berlin. It is cut out of solid marble except the rod of Moses. "And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, Israel prevailed; and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. But Moses' hands were heavy; and they took a stone and put under him, and he sat thereon; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun."—Exodus 17, 11, 12.

We will quote a few lines from the writing of Rev. Mr. Green concerning this view: "I have seen a picture of that grand piece of Statuary that adorns one of the towns on the banks of the Rhine, called "Moses, Aaron and Hur." The face of Moses, the central figure, is turned upward in the struggle of vehement prayer. His arms, with muscles at the greatest tension, are

raised aloft. In one hand is the scroll of the law, the sacred contents of the ark of the covenant, that in later times held back the water of the rushing Jordan, till the children of Israel passed over on dry ground. But those tired arms are not allowed to fall. The battle against the Lord's hosts is raging in full view in the great plain below; and the sign by which alone they prevail and hope to conquer, is the uplifted arms of the lawgiver. How can that wearisome attitude be preserved so long? Why, just below him, standing one on either side, are the patient, thoughtful figures of Aaron and Hur, bracing themselves to their monotonous but thrilling work. They stand the personification of patient faithfulness, not relaxing one iota of their effort, but with sympathetic and down-turned faces, awed with a sense of fearful responsibility, proving themselves the upholders him through whom God's hosts are to overcome."

CHAPTER XXIII.

ITALIAN SCENERY.

NAPLES.—Near the ancient city of Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, formerly stood the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.—This mountain in olden times was not considered dangerous by the occupants of the soil. The first intimation of an earthquake (was in the year A. D. 63,) which was natural convulsions, followed by an earthquake, destroying a part of the city of Pompeii, and greatly injuring Herculaneum. But in the year A. D. 79, Mount Vesuvius again broke out very suddenly, ejecting great clouds of ashes and pumice stone, which completely buried the cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiæ.

PETRIFIED HUMAN BODY.—During some excavations in the plain at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, where the city of Pompeii had stood, this

body was found, which has become solid rock, and weighs nearly a ton; it is now on exhibition at the museum in Naples.

POMPEII.—More than sixteen centuries had passed away when the city of Pompeii was disinterred from its silent abode, all vivid with unfaded hues; its walls fresh as if painted but yesterday.

Among the first buildings excavated at Pompeii was the Ampitheatre; this building was cleared in 1755, and was large enough to have been capable of holding at least ten thousand people. Up to the present time a great many excavations have been made of houses, theatres, prisons, baths, tombs, work shops, gates, etc.

VENICE.—The city of Venice is unrivalled as to beauty and situation. It stands on a cluster of islands near the Gulf of Venice. The impression of Venice is best told in the words of Dr. Prime:

“There are only two cities in the world that I have found just what I have expected. When I first caught sight of Jerusalem, in crossing the hills of Judea, and when I looked down upon it from the Mount of Olives, it was the Jerusalem of my thoughts; I had been there often before.—When I reached the railway terminus on the lagoon at Venice, and took a gondola, instead of an omnibus, and was rowed by moonlight through one street after another, and at length landed at the door of the hotel, into which I stepped from the gondola; and when, on the following days, I

floated through the liquid streets, into and along the Grand Canal, past the old, and now deserted palaces, beneath the Rialto, and under the Bridge of Sighs; and as I stood on the Grand Square of San Marco, and entered the Doges Palace, and walked through its great historic halls, and descended into its subterranean and subaqueous dungeons, I found myself just where I had been a hundred times. It was not the realization of a dream,—it was the dream prolonged. Everything was as I had fancied it. Venice is a city so peculiar, so unlike all other cities we have ever known, that we do not base our conceptions of it upon what we have seen of other places, but upon actual descriptions.

In this singular city travelers must needs become amphibious. They sleep in houses, not upon the land but anchored in the sea. If they step into the street they step upon the water. If they wish to make a call upon a friend, they order, not a carriage, but a gondola.

There is not a carriage in all Venice, and only one horse, which is kept on an adjacent island as a curiosity. He would have been in truth, *rara avis*, if he had not been a horse. Over the streets, which are water, a stillness reigns throughout the day, which to many becomes oppressive, absolutely painful; but to me it is a positive luxury. Here the noise and bustle of life are suspended, the days float along as still as the flight of a bird in the air; or as smoothly as one of the gondolas

in which we glide over the surface of the water.

Thoroughly to enjoy Venice one must come at the right season and have plenty of time. * *

* Venice itself is a work of art which each one will most delight to contemplate."

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ROME.—This church at Rome is one of the largest churches in the world, which cost about \$80,000,000. Length of the building, 607 feet; width, 445 feet; height, 458 feet. It was begun some time in the year 1506, and only completed at the close of the 17th century. More than one hundred thousand people were assembled in it at one time to witness the ceremony of the papal benediction.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

"Enter; its grandeur overwhelms thee not;
And why? It is not lessened; but thy mind;
Expanded by the genius of the spot,
Has grown colossal, and can only find
A fit abode, wherein appear enshrined
Thy hope of immortality. And thou
Shalt one day, if found worthy, so defined,
See thy God face to face, as thou dost now
His Holy of Holies, nor be blasted by his brow.

THE COLESEUM.—The Coleseum at Rome was begun by Vespasian, but completed in after years by Titus. It was built as a place in which to celebrate the games and sports peculiar to the early Romans. When it was dedicated, 50,000 wild beasts were slain in the arena, and combats between gladiators were introduced for the amusement of the people.

NAPLES.—After looking at this great city, by looking across the Bay of Naples, Mount Vesuvius can be seen in the distance.

ERUPTION OF MT. VESUVIUS IN 1850.—This view shows the flames belching from the volcano, and the mass of burning lava overwhelming the city below. In 1865 the city was entirely buried by an eruption from Mount Vesuvius.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE.

Syria and Palestine, or, as the latter is sometimes called, the Holy Land, are two of the most noted countries in the sacred history of the Eastern Continent.

The country of Syria is rough and mountainous along the coast, while its interior is more level and fertile. Palestine is very rough and hilly, with some fertile valleys intervening the hills.—The principal rivers are the Jordan and Euphrates. The largest and most wonderful lake is that of the Dead Sea; the next is Lake Gennesaret, the place near which our Savior performed a great miracle, (Luke 5, and Matt. 14-34.) This Lake is near sixteen miles in length, and about five in breadth.

JERUSALEM, the principal city of Palestine, stands upon a small hill, and is surrounded by a wall. The country surrounding the city contains

a number of hills or rounded summits,

THE MOUNT OF OLIVES, so well known in sacred history, is upon one of these summits, and near by this the hills of Evil Counsel, and Scopus, a western point of the Olivet ridge.

THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.—This is the garden in which our Saviour was betrayed by Judas. On the fatal night of his betrayal, he went forth with his disciples, over the little brook Kedron, into the garden, which is a small inclosure, surrounded by a high white wall, and directly between the brook Kedron and the Mount of Olives, and on the east side of Jerusalem. The garden contains several ancient olive trees. Those visiting this garden are shown the bank or mound where the apostles fell asleep; when our Lord left them and went away to pray; then the "Grotto of Agony," the cave in which the Lord Jesus is said to have retired too for prayer.

JERUSALEM, MOUNT OF OLIVES AND BETHANY have thus been described, beginning at Bethany, in the following language:

"A wild mountain hamlet, screened by an intervening ridge from the view of the top of Olivet, is perched on a broken plateau of rock, the last collection of human habitations before the desert hills which reach to Jericho. High in the distance are the peaks of the Persian Mountains; the foreground is the descent to the Jordan valley. On the further side of that dark abyss, Martha and Mary knew that Christ was abiding, when

they sent their messenger. Up that long ascent he came. When outside the village, Martha and Mary met him and the Jews stood around weeping. 'Up that ascent he came, also, at the beginning of his week of suffering. One night he halted at the village, as of old; in the morning he set forth on his journey * * * Two vast streams of people met on that day; the one poured out from the city, and as they came through the garden, (Mark 11, 8; John 12, 12,) whose clusters of palms rose on the southern corner of Olivet, they cut down the long branches, as was their wont to do at the feast of Tabernacles, and moved upwards towards Bethany, with loud shouts of welcome. From Bethany streamed forth the crowds who had assembled there on the previous night, and who came testifying (John 12, 17) to the great event at the Festival of Lazarus. Along the road the multitudes threw down the boughs, severed from the olive trees through which they were forcing their way, or spread out a rude matting, formed of palm branches which they had already cut as they came out. The larger portion—those perhaps who escorted him from Bethany—unwrapped their loose cloaks from their shoulders and stretched them along the rude path to form a momentary carpet as he approached. (Matt. 21, 8.) The two streams met midway. Half of the vast mass, turning round, preceded; the other half followed. Bethany is hardly left in the rear before the long procession must have swept up and

over the ridge where first begins the 'descent of the Mount of Olives,' towards Jerusalem. At this point the first view is caught of the south-eastern corner of the city. The Temple and the more northern portions are hid by the slope of Olivet on the right; what is seen is only Mount Zion, now for the most part a rough field, crowned by the Mosque of David, and the angle of the western walls, then covered with houses to its base, surmounted by the Castle of Herod, on the supposed site of the Palace of David, from which that portion of Jerusalem, emphatically the 'City of David,' derived its name. It was at this precise point, (Luke 19, 37,) 'as he drew near, at the descent of the Mount of Olives,'—may it not have been from the sight thus opening upon them?—that the hymn of triumph, the earliest hymn of Christian devotion, burst forth from the multitude, 'Hosanna to the son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Blessed is the kingdom that cometh of our father David! Hosanna! Peace! Glory in the Highest!' There was a pause as the shout rang through the long defile; and, when the Pharisees, who stood by in the crowd, complained, he pointed to the 'stones' which, strewn beneath their feet, would immediately 'cry out' if 'these were to hold their peace.' 'Again the procession advanced. The road descended a slight declivity, and the glimpse of the city is again withdrawn behind the intervening ridge of Olivet. A few moments, and the path

mounts again; it climbs a rugged ascent; it reaches a ledge of smooth rock, and in an instant the whole city bursts into view. As now, the towers of the Mosque El Aksa rises like a ghost from before the traveller who stands on the ledge, so then must have risen the Temple tower; as now, the vast enclosure of the Mussulman sanctuary, so then must have spread the Temple courts; as now, the gray town on its broken hills, so then the magnificent city, with its background—long since vanished away—of gardens and suburbs on the western plateau behind. Immediately below was the Valley of the Kedron, here seen in its greatest depth, as it joins the Valley of Hinnom, and thus giving great peculiarity of Jerusalem, seen only on its eastern side—its situation as of a city rising out of a deep abyss. It is hardly possible to doubt that this rise and turn of the road, this rocky ledge, was the exact point where the multitude paused again; and he, when he beheld the city, wept over it. * * This, almost the only spot which gospel narrative fixes with exact certainty, is almost the only unmarked spot—undefiled or unhallowed by mosque or church, chapel or tower—left to speak for itself; that here the lord stayed his onward march, and here his eyes beheld what is still the most impressive view that the neighborhood of Jerusalem furnishes, and the tears rushed forth at the sight.”

THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.—“The other buildings of Jerusalem which emerge from the mass of gray

ruin and white stones, are few and for the most part unattractive. What, however, these fail to effect, is in one instant effected by a glance at the Mosque of Omar. From whatever point that graceful dome with its beautiful precinct emerges to view, it at once dignifies the whole city. A dome, graceful as that of St. Peter's, though of course on a far smaller scale, rising from an elaborately finished circular edifice—this is raised on a square marble platform, rising on the highest ridge of a green slope, which descends from it north, south and east to the walls surrounding the whole enclosure—platform and enclosure diversified by lesser domes and fountains, by cypresses, olives, planes and palms, the whole as secluded and quiet as the interior of some cathedral garden, only enlivened by the white figures of veiled women, stealing like ghosts up and down the green slope, or by the turbanned heads bowed low in the various niches for prayer. This is the Mosque of Omar; the Haram es Sherif—"the noble sanctuary;" the second most sacred spot in the Mohammedan world—that is, the next after Meccah; the second most beautiful Mosque—that is, next after Cordova."—STANLEY.

BETHLEHEM. — This town is about six miles south of Jerusalem. The country around is very fertile, yielding figs, grapes and olives in abundance, though the land, as in other sections of this country, is very poorly cultivated.

DAMASCUS is one of the most ancient cities

spoken of in sacred history; we read of it in Gen. 14 - 15; also I Kings 11 - 24, and II Samuel 8 - 6, and a number of other places.

NAZARETH is situated over sixty miles to the northeast of Jerusalem. The houses are generally built of stone, and stand upon the rock, which is generally but a short distance from the surface of the ground. Nazareth is surrounded by rugged hills, varying in height, some of them extending from three to five hundred feet in height. The country abounds in fruits, such as oranges, limes, figs, pomegranites, etc.; all of these, being the natural fruits, are thus described by Stanley:

“These are the natural features, which for nearly thirty years met the almost daily view of him, who increased in wisdom and stature within this beautiful seclusion. It is the seclusion which constitutes its peculiarity and its fitness for these scenes of the gospel history. Unknown and unnamed in the Old Testament, Nazareth first appears as the retired abode of the humble carpenter. Its separation from the busy world may be ground, as it is certainly an illustration, of the Evangelist’s play on the word, ‘He shall be called a Nazarene.’ Its wild character, high up in the Gallileean hills, may account both for the roughness of its population, unable to appreciate their own prophet, and for the evil reputation which it had acquired even in the neighboring villages, one of whose inhabitants, Nathanael of Cana, said

‘can any good thing come out of Nazraeth?’—There, secured within the natural barrier of the hills, was passed that youth of which the most remarkable characteristic is its absolute obscurity; and thence came the name of Nazarene, used of old by the Jews, and used still by the Mussulmen as the appellation of that despised sect which has now embraced the civilized world.”

MOUNT CARMEL.—“The well-wooded place, as its name signifies, is in the southern part of Palestine, and forms a wall, as it were, between the plains of Sharon on the south, and Esdraelon on the north. It consists of a soft white limestone rock, and, as is common in limestone formations, abounds in caves, as many as 2.000 in number, often of great length. Its highest summit is 1,728 feet above the level of the sea. It is clothed with ‘excellency of wood’ (Isiah 20 - 9; Mic. 7 - 14.) Modern travellers speak of its ‘thick shrubberies,’ its ‘rocky dells and deep jungles of copse,’ its ‘impenetrable brushwood of oaks and other evergreens,’ or its hollyhocks, jasmine and various flowering creepers.’ Carmel is rendered familiar to the modern world by its being the Mount on which Elijah brought Israel back to allegiance to Jehovah, and slew the prophets of the foreign and false god; here, at his entreaty, were consumed the successive ‘fifties’ of the royal guard; but here, on the other hand, Elisha received the visit from the bereaved mother, whose son he has soon to release to her arms. (II Kings 4, 25, etc.)

“The first of these three events, it is now generally accepted, took place at the eastern end of the ridge of the mountain. ‘There may well have stood on its sacred ‘high place,’ the altar of Jehovah which Jezebel had cast down. Close beneath, on a wide upland sweep, under the shade of ancient olives, and around a well of water, said to be perennial, and which, therefore, may have escaped the general drouth, and have been able to furnish water for the trenches round the altar, must have been ranged on one side the king and the people, with the eight hundred prophets of Baal and As-tarte, and on the other, the solitary and commanding figure of the prophet of Jehovah. Full before them opened the whole plain of Esdraelon; the city of Jezreel with Ahab’s palace, and Jezebel’s Temple distinctly visible in the nearer foreground, immediately under the base of the mountain was seen the winding bed of the Kedron. From the slaughter by the river side the king went up to the glades of Carmel to join in the sacrificial feast. And Elijah too ‘ascended to the top of the mountain,’ and there, with his face on the earth, remained wrapt in prayer, while his servant mounted to the highest point of all, whence there is a wide view of the blue reach of the Mediterranean, over the western shoulder of the ridge. * * Seven times the servant climbed and looked, and seven time there was nothing. * * At last out of the far horizon there rose a little cloud, and it grew, in the deepening shade of evening, till the

whole sky was overcast, and the forests of Carmel shook in the welcome sound of the mighty winds which, in the eastern regions, precede a coming tempest."

EZION GEBER is described in sacred history as being "beride cloth on the shore of the Dead Sea, in the land of Edom." (See I Kings 9, 26; 26, 48; Numbers 33, 35; Deut. 2, 8; II Chronicles 8, 17.)

HEBRON, which is about twenty miles south of Jerusalem, is one of the oldest cities spoken of in the Bible. The ancient history of this place is very interesting. It was at this place that Abraham bought the field of Machpelah for a national tomb. "High above us, on the eastern height of the town, which lies nestled, Italian-like, on the slope of a ravine, rose the long black walls and stately minarets of that illustrious mosque, one of the four sanctuaries of the Mohammedan world, sacred in the eyes of all the world besides, which covers the cave of Machpelah, the last retiring place of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, (Gen. 69, 31.) * * * We walked around the western hills of Hebron. What deep delight to tread the rocks and drink in the view, which had been trodden by the feet and met the eyes of the patriarchs and kings. I observed, too, for the first time the enclosures of vineyards with stone walls, and towers at the corners for guards. The hills, except where occupied by vineyards and olive groves, are covered with disjointed rocks and grass. * * * And marvelous, too, to think that

within the massive enclosure of that mosque, lies, possibly, not merely the last dust of Abraham and Isaac, but the very body—the mummy, the embalmed bones of Jacob, brought in solemn state from Egypt, to this (as it then was) lonely and beautiful spot.”

TRAVELLERS ON DROMEDARIES. These Dromedaries are a species of camel, both of which are natives of Asia.

MOUNT HERMON.—This is supposed to be the mount of transfiguration—the mountain upon which Christ was transfigured before his disciples, (Matt. 17, 2.) This mountain is said to have three summits, and this fact can be seen [by referring to I Chron. 5, 3; Psalms 42, 6.

CEDARS OF LEBANON.—In this view is seen some of the ancient cedars of Lebanon.

MOUNT CARMEL.—An encampment by the sea under a large olive tree.

SINAI, Mount Serbal from Sherah.

GROUP OF NAZARETH.—Here among the rocks is to be seen a view of the ancient group of Nazareth.

SINAI, or the Wilderness of Paran.—Here is seen what is recorded in the bible the Wilderness of Paran.

MOUNT HEBRON, showing the Mosque covering the cave of Machpelah.

TOMB OF RACHEL.—This tomb is but a short distance from Bethlehem, and marks the last resting place of Rachel, the wife of Jacob. (See

Gen. 35, 19-20;) also in this view is seen the olive trees overshadowing, thus presenting a beautiful sight.

THE MOSQUE OF ATSA in the city of Jerusalem.

THE VALLEY OF HINNOM, in the vicinity of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, Mosque of Omar, Hezekiah's well, &c.

CHAPTER XXV.

EGYPT.

The history of Egypt is very interesting. There are a great many wonderful events recorded in the bible as having transpired in the land of Egypt; but we will only give the reader at present a brief description of some of the most noted scenes connected with the country.

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS are situated in a valley in middle Egypt, and extending along the valley about eight miles, are some of the great wonders of Egypt. The majority of these pyramids are small, though a few are very large; the largest of which covers an area of thirteen acres of land, and is over four hundred feet high. They have stood for many thousands of years, and no doubt were designed for tombs of kings.

THE SPHINX, standing in front of the pyramids, which looks like the head of a man, faces the east

and is said to be upwards of fifty feet in height and measures around the forehead near eighty feet.

EGYPT, HELIOPOLIS.—Ancient Fig-tree where Coptic belief and the tradition of the Apocryphal Gospel fix the refuge of Mary and Joseph on their flight into Egypt.

MOSQUE OF MOHAMMED ALI.—View in the court, Cairo. This mosque stands on the site of Joseph's Hall.

SHIP DAHABEEH, sailing up the river Nile in time of a calm, and other scenery connected with the Nile.

POMPEY'S PILLAR, Alexandria—"This monument stands upon an eminence about 1,880 feet to the south of the present walls. It consists of a capitol, shaft, base and pedestal, which latter reposes on substructions of smaller blocks, once belonging to the older monuments, and probably bought to Alexandria for that purpose. * * *

The total height of the column is ninety-eight feet, nine inches, the shaft is seventy-three feet; the circumference twenty-nine feet, eight inches, and the diameter at the top of the capitol, sixteen feet, six inches."

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLES.—"The obelisks known as Cleopatra's Needles, Pliny mentions as standing before the Temple of Caesar. He supposes them to have been cut and sculptured by Mesphe. In this, indeed, he is not far from the truth, since the Pharaoh whose ovals they bear was the third

Thothemes; and it is remarkable that the names of two kings, who lived about that period, the first and second Thothemes, are written in Manetho's list as Mesphra-Thothemes. In the lateral lines are the ovals of Rameses the Great, the supposed Sesostries, and additional columns of hieroglyphics, at the angle of the lower part, present that of a later king, apparently Sethei or Oseri II, the third successor of the great Rameses. They stood originally at Heliopolis, and were brought to Alexandria by one of the Caesars; though fame has attached to them the title of Cleopatra's Needles, with the same disregard to truth that ascribes to her the honor of erecting the Hepastadium and Pharos. They are of granite of Syene, like most of the obelisks of Egypt, and about fifty-seven paces apart. The standing obelisk is about seventy feet high, with a diameter at its base of seven feet, seven inches. Pliny gives them forty-two cubits, or sixty-three feet. One is still standing; the other has been thrown down and lies close to its pedestal, which stood on two steps of white limestone; the pedestals of Egyptian obelisks being usually a square dado or die, without any moulding, scarcely exceeding the diameter of the obelisk, and placed upon two plinths, the one projecting from the other in the form of steps. The height of the fallen obelisk, in its mutilated state, is about sixty-six feet, and of the same diameter of the other. It was given by Mohammed Ali to the English, who were de-

sirous of removing it to England as a record of their glorious successes in Egypt, and of the glorious termination of the campaign of 1801. But from its mutilated state, and the obliteration of many of the hieroglyphics by exposure to the sea air, it was considered unworthy the expense of removal, and the project wisely abandoned.”—
WILKINSON.

TOMB OF THE CALIPHS, Cairo, Egypt.—“These tombs, called by Europeans, ‘Tombs of the Caliphs,’ are really the tombs of the Mameluke kings. They are outside of the walls, to the east of the town. The true ‘Tombs of the Caliphs’ occupied the site of what is now the Bazar of Khan-Khabel, and they are all destroyed, with the exception of that of the seventh and last caliph of the Eiyoubite dynasty.

CAIRO—TOMBS OF MAMELUKES.—The city of Cairo is noted for the number of tombs in the surrounding country. Nearly all the different races have separate and distinct burying grounds. The English are buried with the Greek. The tombs of the Mamelukes are immensely large and crowned with domes, minarets and gilt pavillions, and are said to be much more grand and picturesque than the abodes of the living.

THE TEMPLE OF LUKSAR, &c.—Egypt—Thebes, “Luxar, with several adjacent villages, stands on the site of the ancient city of Thebes. It is on the left banks of the Nile. Near the shore are the stupendous remains of an ancient temple. The

rear of this temple rests upon the river; the front looks east toward the village of Karnath and its ruins, with which the temple was formerly connected by an avenue of sculptured sphinxes, one and a half miles in length. The propylon or gateway of the temple is about 1,000 feet from the Nile; it may be described as two towers or oblong masses of masonry rising on either side of the entrance to the temple. The length of both, including the space of the door between them, is about two hundred feet. These towers or parts of the propylon contract regularly to the summit. They are fifty-seven feet in height, above the present surface. Two staircases, one impassable and the other nearly so, lead to their summits, where a good view is obtained of the plan of the temple itself, which is not so easy to obtain from below, and of the site and plain of Thebes. A few yards in front of the propylon and south of the entrance, stands a beautiful obelisk of red granite, ten feet square at the base, and more than eighty feet, high. It is covered with hieroglyphics, the most perfect and beautiful I have seen; they are nearly two inches deep, and appear as fresh and entire as a recent inscription. There was another obelisk similar to this in front of the north half of the propylon. It is now standing in the Place de la Concorde in Paris, close to the spot where Louis XVI, Robespierre and others were beheaded. between the obelisks and the propylon, on the right and left of the entrance, are two colossal statues of

Ramesis II, which, though buried in rubbish to the breast, still measure twenty-two feet in height. The front of this massive pile, through which we enter the temple, is covered with sculpture representing a battle scene. The most ancient portion of this edifice is ascribed to Amunoph III, who ascended the throne B. C. 1430.

CHAPTER XXVI.

FRANCE. ♦

The noted and well known dominion of France we can speak of but briefly, and call the attention of the reader to some of its scenery as shown in our Combination Stereoscope. The climate of France is healthy and the soil is very productive.

PARIS.—This great and beautiful city is situated on both sides of the river Seine; it has an area of over thirty square miles. On the north side of the river are the Boulevards, the hotels, etc.; on the south side of the river are the residences of the nobles and government officers.—The river Seine is spanned by twenty-six substantial bridges, all of which can be seen in the general view of the city; also in the immediate foreground of this view is the Triumphal Arch. Looking forward is the Elysian Fields, and to the right is the Palace of Industry. Next to be

seen is the Place de la Concorde, which contains the Egyptian obelisk monument. Beyond this is the Park of the Tuileries, and still further on the Palace of the Tuileries and the Louvre.

OTHER SCENES IN PARIS—RUE DE RIVOLI.—This view shows one of the grandest streets in the city; on this street is situated the royal palace.

LUXEMBOURG PARK, one of the beautiful parks of Paris.

JARDIN MOBILE, one of the greatest of Parisian parks.

ON THE BOULEVARDS, Paris, showing the gayety and animation of Parisian life.

PANORAMA OF LUZ.—This place is situated near Solferino, among the Pyrenees.

RECEPTION PARLOR, Palace of the Tuileries.

PALACE OF ST. CLOUD; also reception room in Palace of St. Cloud.

AVENUE in the Park connected with the palace of St. Cloud. It was in this palace that Napoleon I with his grenadiers dismissed the Assembly and proclaimed himself first Consul.

THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, which is situated in the Alpine wilderness, and generally known as the Desert of Savoy, is about 4,268 feet above the level of the sea. The place is described by Bayard Taylor as follows: "Our way upward was through the shadows of immense walnut trees, beside the purling of crystal brooks, and in the perfume of blooming grass and millions of meadow

flowers. It seemed incredible that we should be approaching a 'desert' through such scenery. In an hour or more we had reached the highest point of the road which ran along the base of tremendous mountains. On the topmost heights, above gray ramparts of rock, there were patches of rosy color—forests of beech which the recent severe frosts had scorched. The streams from the heights dropped into gulfs yawning at the base of the mountains, making cataracts of several hundred feet. Here the grain, already harvested in the valley of the Rhone, was still green, and the first crop of hay uncut. The road passed onward to a deep and very narrow mountain gorge, in front of which the mountain seemed to close, and only a thin line of shadow reveals the split through which we must pass. The road is hewn out of the solid rock; the sides of the cliff are so near together that the masonry supporting the road is held firm by timbers crossing the abyss, and mortised into the opposite rock. This closed throat of the mountain is short, it soon expands a little and we come to the 'desert,' whither San Bruno was directed to fly from the temptations of the world. But the word conveys no idea of the character of the scenery. For the whole distance it is a deep cleft in the heart of lofty mountains overhung with precipices a thousand feet high, yet clothed, wherever a root can take hold, with splendid forests. Ferns and wild flowers hang from every ledge, and the trees are full of singing

birds. Finally the slope of the mountains become less abrupt; the shattered summits lean back and the glen grows brighter under a broader field of sky. The buildings of the monastery presently come in view, a mass of quadrangular piles of masonry, towers and pyramidal roofs, enclosed by a high wall, more than a mile in circuit. The place, in fact, resembles a fortified city.

The monks of the Chartreuse now belong to the order of La Trappe. San Bruno first came here in 1804. The Trapist, or silent system, arose in the sixteenth century. It is probably the severest and most unnatural of all forms of monastic discipline. Isolation is cruel enough without the obligation of silence. At an appointed hour I was admitted. With a whisper our attention was called to a notice which requested that all visitors should neither stand still nor speak above their breath. We walked down the vault of solid masonry and paused before a door, through which came the sound of a sepulchral chant. It was the church wherein two ancient fathers were solemnly intoning a service, which sounded like a miserere. The brother, our guide, conducted us to an upper gallery, dipped his finger in the fount and presented the holy water to me with a friendly smile. I shook my head, saying, 'thank you, I don't need it.' There was an expression of stupefaction in his eyes, and henceforward he kept near me, always turning to me with a melancholy interest, as if there might be for me some escape

from the hell of heretics. I was astounded at the extent of the buildings. There is a single corridor, gothic, of solid stone, six hundred and sixty feet in length. Looking down it the perspective dwindles almost to a point. Opening from it and from the other intersecting corridors, are the cells of the monks; each with a biblical sentence in Latin painted on the door. The furniture of these cells is very simple, but a human skull is always a part of it. In the rear of each is a small garden, enclosed by a wall, where the fathers and brothers attend to their own flowers and vegetables. They must have, it seems, some innocent solace; the silence, the parting, the company of the skull, and the rigid ceremonials, would else, I imagine, drive most men mad. Those whom we met in the corridors, walked with an excited, flying step, as if trying to outrun their own thoughts; their faces were pale and stern; they rarely looked at us, and of course never spoke. The gloom and silence; the hushed whispers of the guide, and the prohibition put upon my tongue, oppressed me painfully. I longed to startle the dead repose of the corridors by a shout full of freedom and rejoicing. It is always lent in the Chartreuse; nevertheless, the dinner which was served to us was of excellent quality. Breakfast was a little too lean to suit my taste. Instead of coffee, they gave me cabbage soup and black bread. While I felt a positive respect for the monks of Chartreuse, I drew a long breath of relief as I issued from its

corridors. 'The visit was full of interest, yet I could not have guessed in advance how oppressive was the prohibition of speech.'—BAYARD TAYLOR.

PARIS GEOLOGICAL GARDEN.—The new reptile house in the Jardin des Plantes has just been opened, and the boas and erocodiles are having a good time in their new and sumptuous quarters. The building is spacious and well aired, comprises a tank for the alligators and crocodiles, and well-wired cages for the serpents, together with a neat glass box for the last novelty of the garden, namely, a large and hairy spider, a specimen of the bird-catching mygale of Brazil, big as a crab and hideous as a demon; the largest and most deadly of all spiders. Some of the amiable guests of this retreat objected very much to their change of quarters, and the rattlesnakes in particular refused to be pacified, and went on a high rampage for several days, hissing and striking at everything that came near them.

CHAPTER XXVII.

SOUTH AMERICA.

South America lies in the southern part of the Western Continent. It has an area of 6,900,000 square miles, and has a population of about 27,000,000 inhabitants. About one-third of these belong to the Caucasian race; one-third are Indians, and the remainder consists of negroes and persons of mixed blood, Martijoes and Mulattos. South America is triangular in shape; Its longest side is from the Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn, and is washed by the Pacific Ocean. The northern side, extending from the Isthmus of Panama to Cape St. Roque, is washed by the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. The eastern side is washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the principal islands are, Trinidad, opposite the Delta of the Orinoco river; Terra del Fuego, or Fire land, lying at the southern end of

the continent, from which it is separated by Magellan strait; the Falkland Islands, east of Patagonia; the Galapajos Islands, lying west of the continent on the equator, and the island of Juan Fernandez, west of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean.

The surface of the country is broken by three great highland systems, viz: the Andes, the Plateau of Guiana, and the Table Land of Brazil. The Andes traverse the country from the northern to the southern extremity; they rise abruptly, like a massive and unbroken wall, from the narrow coast plain which separates their western base from the Pacific.

THE PLATEAU OF GUIANA is traversed by a number of mountain ranges, generally tending northwest and southeast, and bearing peaks that are somewhat higher than Mt. Washington.

View in the Andes of Equador, consisting in two mountain ranges. The city of Quito is situated on the table land which they enclose. Both of these ranges include a number of active and extinct volcanos, such as Chimborazo, Cotopaxi and Pichincha.

LAKE TITICACA.—This lake is entirely surrounded by mountain barriers, and showing peaks Sorata, the highest peak in the Andes, 24,812 feet high, and Illimani, 21,148 feet high, are east of this lake.

THE AMAZON RIVER, the largest on the globe, drains a territory of more than 2,000,000 square miles. Its upper course flows in an elevated val-

ley between the eastern and western ranges of the Peruvian Andes. Near the fifth degree, south latitude, it turns to the east and emerges from the mountains in a series of rapids and cataracts. Its fall from the Andes to the ocean is but 850 feet. It is navigable for 3660 miles. The principle tributaries from the south are the Ucayale, Madeira, Trapajos and Tocantine; from the north, the Japura and Rio Negro.

The Magdalena is the only river of importance that empties into the Caribbean Sea. It rises in the Andes and flows north through a narrow valley abounding in beautiful scenery.

THE ORINOCO rises in the Plateau of Guiana and empties through a large Delta into the Atlantic Ocean.

THE CASIQUIARE sends one branch into the Orinoco and another into the Rio Negro, a tributary of the Amazon, thus forming a natural connection between these two great rivers.

THE META AND APURE RIVERS rise in the Andes and empty into the Orinoco from the west.

THE SELVES OR FORESTS of the Amazon consists of gigantic trees growing closely together and so thickly interwoven with climbing plants and dense masses of undergrowth, that they are almost impenetrable. The numerous rivers afford about the only passage through them. The number of species of plants growing in these forests is very great. Palms and tree ferns, the representative plants of the torrid zone; the India rubber, or

caouch-ouch tree with its juicy leaves, and the bombax or wool tree, with its thick, barrel-shaped trunk, are also characteristic plants of the region. The branches of many trees are covered with parasitic plants, as various bromelias, resembling pine apples, and orchids, which derive their support exclusively from the damp air, and are distinguished above all other plants by the excellent beauty of their flowers.

THE PAMPAS of the La Plata and the Llanos of the Orinoco are treeless prairies, covered with grasses and herbs. These have wet and dry seasons, and during the dry season they resemble deserts.

TABLE LANDS OF BRAZIL.—The eastern part of these table lands is covered with dense forests, in which palms, tree ferns, and many trees yielding dyewoods grow in great abundance. The Andes, lying within the belts of the trade winds, have a luxuriant growth of vegetation upon their eastern slopes, while their western are as barren as a desert.

THE HIGH VALLEYS, which are inclosed between the chains of mountains, are covered with oak forests and green meadows.

DECIDUOUS TREES and pines are found in great quantities in forests, on the western slopes of the Andes in Patagonia and Chili.

THE ANIMALS of this region are the jaguar, and cougar belonging to the cat species; the tapir, a thick-skinned animal, corresponding to the elephant of the old world; the ant eater, the arma-

dillo and the sloth. In the rivers, swamps and forests, large reptiles are very abundant, as the boa constrictor, a huge serpent, the alligator, and many kinds of large lizards. The insects and birds found here are noted for their brilliant colors, as parrots and humming birds.

THE LLAMA AND ALPACA, which correspond to the camel of the old world, are found in the Andes. The Llama is easily domesticated and is very useful as a beast of burden. The Condor, the largest species of vulture known, is also found in the Andes.

THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS of South America are thirteen; nine of these are republics, one is an empire (Brazil), and three are colonies, (British, French and Dutch Guiana,) belonging to European States. Patagonia is inhabited by Indians, but has no organized government.

BRAZIL.—This political division is nearly as large as the United States, including Alaska. It is much larger than any of the South American states. The Capital, Rio Janiero, is on the eastern coast, and has the finest, safest, largest and most capacious harbor in the world. It is surrounded by hills and mountains, and is the largest and most beautiful city in South America, having a population of over 400,000.

BAHIA, which is situated on All Saints Bay, is a commercial city of much importance.

PARA is on the Para river at the mouth of the Amazon.

GUIANA consists of three colonies. French Guiana lies in the east, Cayenne is the capital. Dutch Guiana lies in the center, Paramaribo is the capital. British Guiana is in the west and has for its capital Georgetown.

All of the nine South American republics were formerly Spanish colonies, so their white inhabitants are of Spanish descent and speak the Spanish language.

PATAGONIA AND TERRA DEL FUEGO occupy the southern part of the continent and the rocky islands near the coast. The coldness of the climate and the barrenness of the soil have thus far prevented the establishment of colonies. Tribes of Indians are the only inhabitants.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, which lie east of Patagonia, belong to England. The principal vegetation consists of grasses, willows and shrubs; the climate is moist but very cold. Potatoes and turnips are said to be the only products.

TROPICAL SCENERY.—“Behold, under the same parallel where Africa presents only parched table lands, those boundless virgin forests of the basin of the Amazon; those selvas, almost unbroken, over a length of fifteen hundred miles, forming the most gigantic wilderness of the kind that exists on any continent. And what vigor, what luxuriance of vegetation. The palm trees, with their slender forms, boldly uplift their heads, 150 and 200 feet above the ground, and domineer over all other trees of these wilds, by their height, by their number, and by the majesty of their foliage.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

AFRICA.

Africa is the southwestern part of what is called the Old World. It is a vast table land, inclosed on nearly all sides by mountain ranges, which are separated from the ocean by low coast plains. The Mediteranean Sea is on the north, and separates it from Europe. The Indian Ocean and the Red Sea are on the east, and the Atlantic Ocean on the west.

Africa has a warm climate; about four-fifths of its surface lies within the torrid zone. The northern and southern extremities are in the warm temperate zones. In the Sahara and Soudan the thermometer sometimes rises to 150 degrees.

CENTRAL AFRICA, near the equator, has an abundance of rain and moisture, and is covered with dense tropical forests and extensive savannahs. The Baboab, or monkey bread-fruit tree,

the Dragon tree and banannas, are some of the most gigantic and characteristic plants.

THE GREAT SAHARA DESERT is almost rainless owing to the prevailing northeasterly winds being deprived of moisture in their passage across Asia. In the Oases the date palm is very extensively cultivated.

ANIMALS.—Africa excels all other countries in the size and strength of its animals. Some of the most noted are the lion, which is found in nearly all parts of the continent, the leopard, the hyena, the fleet zebra, and the giraffe. The elephant is generally found in the interior; the hippopotamus, or river horse, is found in many of the tropical streams, and lakes. Antelopes and gazelles roam over parts of the continent in great herds. The ostrich is the largest bird found in Africa. Parrots, crocodiles and large serpents are also very numerous in this continent.

TSETSE FLY, a small insect whose bite is fatal to domestic animals, is found in the southern part of Africa.

ETHIOPIAN RACE.—The native home of this race is Africa. It includes the Negroes, who inhabit Soudan and the central part of the continent, and the various nations in the southern part of the country, as the Bechuanas, Hottentots and Caffirs. The Negroes are divided into a number of different tribes, among which are the half-civilized, the savages and the pagans.

CAUCASIAN RACE.—The native inhabitants be-

longing to the African branch of the Caucasian race, inhabit the northern part of the continent, and they include the Abyssinians, the Fellahs, in Egypt, the Tuaregs, in the central Sahara, and the Berbers, or Kaybles, inhabiting the country bordering on the Mediterranean.

THE ARABS living in the oases of the Sahara, and the Moors in the Barbary states, belong to the Semitic branch of the caucasian race. There is another branch called the Aryan branch, and it is represented by colonies and their descendants living in Algiers, Cape Colony and Natal.

MADAGASCAR ISLAND is the largest island of Africa. The interior of this island is very mountainous; the soil is generally fertile, and vegetation exceedingly varied and luxuriant. Tananarivo is the capitol of the island, and is situated in the interior.

Reunion and the Comoro islands, lie near to Madagascar, and belong to France. Mauritius and the Seyschall islands belong to England, and are mostly of volcanic origin.

CAPE VERDE islands, lying west of Africa, have a very hot and unhealthy climate; the soil is generally productive.

MADEIRA island is an extinct volcano. The soil is very fertile and the climate mild. Madeira and the Cape Verde islands belong to Portugal.

THE CANARY islands, which lie near the coast, have a very fertile soil and pleasant climate. Teneriffe island, the largest of the Canary islands,

contains an active volcano, the Peak de Teide, and a number of beautiful valleys. These islands belong to Spain.

ST. HELENA island, is in the south Atlantic ocean, southwest of Africa, and belongs to Great Britain.

TRAVELLING through the Desert of Africa.—Here is represented the passage of a caravan through the great and terrible desert of Africa. Merchants, being desirous of visiting the interior parts of Africa for the sake trading with the natives, form themselves into companies for that purpose. Among this group may be seen Arabs, Jews, Franks and many others, all united for a common end, regardless of the difference of country and creed. They provide themselves with camels, goods, provisions, and all the necessities for their journey; all things being prepared, the caravan moves onward. By degrees they leave all traces of the living world behind them; soon they come in sight of the great desert; evening now casts its shades around them; they find a stopping place, and here they rest for the night. In the morning they commence the perilous route; in a short time nothing is beheld by the travelers but one vast ocean of sand, bounded only by the horizon. As they move on, the heat becomes very severe; the sky appears like a dome of molten fire, and the earth glows like a furnace beneath their feet. A momentary gloom overspreads the faces of the travelers as they see, scattered here

and there upon the sand, skeletons, the remains of former travelers. Sometimes, while yet on the border, the lion of the desert appears; he sees them united and watchful, and dares not attack them; he lashes his sides with his furious tail and with a dreadful roar bounds out of sight. The Arab robbers, who think they have a hereditary right to plunder travellers, sometimes attack the company. They generally meet with a stout resistance, and soon find themselves defeated, and quickly disappear amid clouds of dust and sand. Other enemies frequently appear; the pestilential simoom, with the speed of thought, comes rushing on towards them, and unless they fall instantly upon their faces and hold their breath, they are dead men. Sometimes they behold huge pillars of sand before them, the sun gleaming through them giving them the appearance of pyramids on fire, each of them large enough to bury the company. Now, they move towards them with fearful rapidity; now, they take another direction; the wind shifts and, dashing them against each other, they vanish in a storm of sand.

Amid the arid desert's burning sands,
The caravan proceeds, in various bands;
Jew, Frank and Mussulman in search of gain,
Unite to traverse the destructive plain.
The desert drear, more terrible to brave
Than furious tempest on the ocean wave.
The sky, a molten dome of quivering heat,
The earth, a furnace glows beneath their feet;
The wild waste echoes as they move along,

With laugh of humorous tale, or voice of song.
Armed and united, they no danger fear
From lion prowling, nor from robber's spear ;
But other foes oft times 'gainst them advance,
More to be dreaded than the Arab's lance ;
The sandy column, and sirrocco's blast,
Laden with certain death, comes rushing past,
Down straight they fall—flat on their faces lie,
While the destroying angel passes by ;
Through varied dangers, thus their way they wend,
Until at length they reach their journey's end.

THE END.

GENERAL INDEX.

GENERAL INDEX.

Abottsford, Scotland.....	133
Abyssinia, mountains.....	25
Adirondack wilderness.....	48
Au Sable Chasm	49
Gread Indian Pass.....	48
Seranic Lakes.....	49
Africa.....	182
Climate.....	182
Amazon River.....	177
Anastasia Island.....	75
Andersonville National Cemetery	11
Andes Mountains.....	177
Animals, South America.....	179
Animals of Africa.....	183
Appalachian Mountains.....	26
Apure River, South America.....	178
Arlington National Cemetery	10
Athens Greece	138
Augusta, Georgia.....	72
Au Sable River, N. Y.....	49
Balmoral Castle, Scotland.....	134
Balater, ".....	134
Bahia, South America.....	180
Ben, or Mount Nevis, Scotland.....	133
Bethany.....	153
Bethlehem	157
Big Trees, Cal.....	128-9
Boston	51
Boston Commons.....	52
Bunker Hill Monument	52
Public Garden.....	51
Brazil, South America.....	180
Brazil Table Lands.....	179
Brigham Young and Mormonism.....	87
Brigham Young.....	118
Brooklyn; N. Y.....	44
Prospect Park.....	44
Buffalo, N. Y.....	46
Cairo, Egypt.....	167
Tombs of the Caliphs.....	167
Tombs of the Mamelukes.....	167
Calaveras Grove, Cal.....	127
California.....	122
Canary Islands.....	184
Canton, China.....	138

GENERAL INDEX.

Cape Verde Islands.....	184
Cassiquiare River.....	178
Catskill Mountains.....	45
" clove of.....	45
Caucasian Race.....	183
Carcadilla Creek, N. Y.	47
Cayuga Lake, N. Y.....	46
Cedars of Lebanon.....	162
Chicago, Ill.....	76
Cincinnati.....	61
" Fountain.....	62
" Observatory.....	62
Constantinople.....	138
Bosphorus.....	138
Mosque.....	138
New Palace.....	138
Damascus.....	157
Deciduous Trees, South America.....	179
District of Columbia.....	2
Drummond Castle, Scotland.....	134
Garden.....	134
Edinburgh.....	135
Sir Walter Scott's Monument	135
Meg Merrilies Statue.....	135
Prince Charles	135
Lady of the Lake.....	135
Last Minstrel.....	135
Lucy Bertram.....	164
Egypt.....	165
Cleopatra's Needle.....	165
Great Pyramid.....	164
Heliopolis.....	165
Pompey's Pillar, Alexandria.....	165
Ship Dahabeeh on the Nile.....	165
Sphinx.....	164
Temple of Luxsar, &c.....	167
Ancient City of Thebus.....	167
Ancient Temple.....	168
Enfield Falls.....	47
The Canyon.....	47
The Chasm.....	47
England.....	130
Eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 1850.....	151
Ethiopian Race.....	183
Ezion Geber.....	161
Fall Creek.....	47
Falkland Islands.....	181
Faralone Islands.....	124
Florida.....	74
" Swamps.....	75
Fort Scott National Cemetery.....	12-13

GENERAL INDEX.

Fort Scott, Kansas,	83
" Mills.....	84
" Opera House.....	84
" Railroads.....	84
" Streets.....	84
France.....	170
Frederick the Great, Germany,.....	145
Georgia.....	71
Germany.....	143
Glacier of Grindenwald	143
Glasgow.....	135
George Square.....	135
Gorge of the Pfaffers.....	143
Grand Chartreuse, Alpine wilderness.....	171
Desert of Savoy.....	171
Silent System	173
Guiana, S. A.,.....	181
Guiana Plateau.....	177
Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass.,.....	53
Hebron	161
Machpelah Cave.....	161
Machpelah Field.....	161
High Valleys S. A.....	179
Illinois.....	76
Ireland.....	136
Giant's Causeway	137
Mount Carran Tual	136
Kilkenny Castle.....	136
Jefferson City, Mo.,.....	79
Jeusalem.....	152
Brook Kedron.....	153
Garden of Gethsemane	153
Mosque of Omar.....	156
Mosque of Omar, Hezekiah's well.....	163
Mosque of Atsa.....	163
Mount of Olives.....	153
Night of Christ's Betrayal.....	153
Valley of Hinnom.....	163
Kansas.....	82
Kansas Birds.....	85
Lake George, N. Y.,.....	44
London.....	130
London Tower.....	131
Buckingham Palace.....	132
Crystal Palace.....	131
Houses of Parliament.....	131
Park and Gardens.....	131
Lowell, Mass.,	54
Mammoth Cave.....	64
Bacon Chamber.....	67

GENERAL INDEX.

Church in.....	66
Echo River.....	67
End of Cave.....	70
Entrance.....	64
Giant's Coffin.....	67
Main Cave.....	65
Mammoth Dome.....	67
Sparks Avenue.....	67
Pit or Maelstrom.....	67
Poem on Maelstrom.....	68-9
Water Fall.....	65
Macao.....	141
Madagascar Island.....	184
Madeira.....	184
Magdalena River.....	178
Melrose Abbey.....	134
Memphis National Cemetery.....	12
Meta River.....	178
Missouri.....	79
Montana.....	120
Mosque of El Aksa.....	156
Mosque of Mohammed Ali.....	165
Mount Carmel.....	159
Mount Hermon.....	162
Mount Vesuvius.....	147
" Eruption in 1850.....	151
Mountains of the world.....	25-26
Mount Hebron.....	162
Mount Serbal.....	162
Nahant, Mass.,.....	53
John's Peril.....	53
Maoli's Gardens.....	53
Natural Bridge.....	53
Spouting Horn.....	53
Swallow's Cave.....	53
Pulpit Rock.....	53
Naples.....	147
National Park, Montana,.....	120
Natural Bridge, Va.,.....	17
Natural Tunnel Va.,.....	21
New York.....	37
Central Park.....	38
" Bridal Road.....	40
" Central Lake.....	41
" Drive.....	40
" Flower Garden.....	43
" Ramble.....	41
" The Cave.....	43
" The Mall.....	42
" Tower Hill.....	43
" Harbor.....	37
Niagara River.....	30
Niagara Falls.....	30
Cave of the Winds.....	33

GENERAL INDEX.

Iris of Goat Island.....	31
New Suspension Bridge.....	35
Railroad Suspension Bridge.....	34
Table Rock.....	33
Terrapin Tower.....	32
Three Sister Islands.....	32
Whirlpool Rapids.....	34
Winter Scenery.....	34
Ohio.....	61
Orinoco River, S. A.....	178
Palace of the Tuileries.....	171
Palace of St. Cloud	171
Avenue.....	171
Reception Room.....	171
Palestine.....	152
Pampas of La Plata River.....	179
Panorama of Luz.....	171
Para, S. A.,.....	180
Patagonia and Terra del Fuego.....	181
Paris.....	170
Geological Gardens.....	175
New Reptile House in Jardin des Plantes.....	175
Jardin Mobile.....	171
On the Boulevards.....	171
Luxembourg Park.....	171
Rue de Rivoli.....	171
Pennsylvania.....	55
Penn's treaty with the Indians under an elm tree.....	56
Petrified Human Body.....	147
Pekin, China,	139
Pekin Temples	140
Agriculture.	140
Earth.....	140
Heaven.....	140
Moon.....	140
Sun.....	140
Philadelphia, Penn.,.....	56
Carpenter's Hall.....	58
Fairmount Park.....	59
Independence Hall.....	57
Political Divisions, S. A.,.....	180
Pompei.....	148
Pompey's Pillar, Alexandria.....	165
Queenstown.....	35
Brock's Monument.....	36
Statue of Gen. Brooks.....	36
Richmond, Va.,.....	15
Capitol Building.....	15-16
City Hall.....	17
Custom House.....	17
Governor's Mansion.....	17

Representative Hall.....	6
Rotunda.....	5
Senate Chamber.....	6
Smithsonian Institute.....	8
• Washington National Monument.....	9
White House.....	6
Watkin's Glen.....	48
West Point.....	45
Weyer's Cave, Va.,.....	22
Chandalier.....	23
Cathedral.....	23
Dead Niagara.....	22
Ghost Chamber.....	22
Jacob's Ladder.....	23
Jacob's Tea Table.....	23
Jacob's Ice House, or Bottomless Pit.....	23
Speaker's Chair.....	23
The Senate Chamber.....	23
Washington's Hall.....	23
White Mountains.....	26
Echo Lake.....	28
Mount Washington Railroad.....	28
Notch.....	27
Tip Top House.....	29
The Wiley House.....	27
Windsor, Eng.,.....	132
Windsor Castle.....	132
Yellowstone River.....	120
Great Falls.....	120
Yosemite Valley.....	125
Yosemite Mountain Peaks.....	125
Cap of Liberty.....	125
Cathedral Rocks.....	126
Cathedral Spires.....	126
Clona's Rest.....	125
El Captain.....	127
Glacier Rock.....	125
Mount Star King.....	125
Mount Watkins.....	125
North Dome.....	125
Royal Arches.....	125
Sentinel Dome.....	125
South Dome.....	125
Three Brothers.....	126
Umo.....	125
Union Rock.....	126
Washington Column.....	125
Yosemite Falls.....	126
Bridal Veil Falls.....	126
Cataract Falls.....	126
Nevada Falls.....	126
Royal Arch Falls.....	126
Sentinel Falls.....	126
South Fork Falls.....	126
Vernal Falls.....	126

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